

**PHYSICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DAMAGE
ASSESSMENT**

**WEST BANK GOVERNORATES
MARCH-MAY, 2002**

SUMMARY REPORT

**DONOR SUPPORT GROUP
LOCAL AID COORDINATION COMMITTEE**

23 MAY, 2002

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INTRODUCTION:

This report, submitted by the Donor Support Group, presents a summary of the results coming out of the assessment of physical and institutional damage resulting from IDF actions in the West Bank governorates between March and May, 2002. The assessment was launched on 22 April, 2002 as a joint donor effort¹.

The report is broken down into the following sections:

- Part 1: Methodology;
- Part 2: Main Findings;
- Part 3: Local Prioritization ;
- Part 4: Proposed Donor Funding ;
- Part 5: Recommendations for National Prioritization;

1. METHODOLOGY

Scope: The damage assessment covers all physical and institutional damage to civilian facilities in the areas of the West Bank dating back to 1 March 2002, but omits damage to the PA security apparatus and facilities. The assessment is limited to direct damage and does not account for income loss in any of the sectors analyzed. An assessment of the indirect impact of the latest incursions, including on income loss, will be addressed in an Update of the recently published World Bank Report entitled *"Fifteen Months – Intifada, Closures and Palestinian Economic Crisis"*, planned for release in August 2002.

Costing Principles: The valuation of damage was based on replacement cost, defined to include materials and equipment, labor cost, commercial overheads, the removal of debris and provision of temporary supplies essential for maintaining vital services. The cost of materials was based on offers of recent relevant tenders. Different regional unit rates were used for each area to take account of local price differences. For specific sectors, flat price contingency rates were used (roads – 15%, water and waste water systems – 25%, cultural

¹ Details on the methodology used for the damage assessment and the inter-linked roles of the Donor Support Group, the Regional Teams and the Emergency Rooms are provided in Annex II *"The Donor Response to the Current Phase of the Palestinian Crisis, Version V"*, and in Annex IV – *A Power Point presentation on the Damage Assessment: Objective, Process and Findings*. This report is limited to a discussion and analysis of physical and institutional damage and does not reflect the results of assessments of humanitarian needs, on which a separate report will be provided.

heritage – 25%). The valuation of institutional damage comprised damage to equipment, furniture, and buildings².

Sources of Information/Verification: The bulk of the data on damage was obtained from local authorities and verified by the regional teams using technical personnel from the Emergency Rooms and the other specific sectoral teams.³

Stages of the Assessment: The assessment was done in three phases: Phase I - Initial Estimation (completed by 24 April and presented in a matrix to the Donor Meeting in Oslo, 25 April); Phase II – Verification; and Phase III – Prioritization. Prioritization was based on consultations with local authorities and communities and took account of their expressed needs, such as the importance of removing public health and safety threats and providing shelter, and the local importance of service facilities (number of people served by a damaged facility, availability of alternatives, etc.). The prioritization of interventions for each governorate is presented in the individual area reports. Project summaries have also been prepared for the use of donors/implementing agencies and are available on request.

2. MAIN FINDINGS

The summary of estimated damage by sector and area is provided in Annex I: *The Global Matrix*. Some of the main findings are as follows:

- The city of Nablus was hardest-hit, with repair costs there estimated at US\$ 113 million, followed by the governorates of Jenin (US\$ 88 million) and Ramallah⁴ (US\$ 52 million).
- On a sectoral basis, the private sector suffered the most, with repairs estimated at a total of US\$ 100 million, of which US\$ 50 million is for commercial premises (damage to buildings and equipment and spoilage/loss of inventory). Significant damage also occurred to roads (US\$ 70 million), private housing⁵ (US\$ 63 million) and ancient cultural sites (US\$ 52 million), as well as to electricity and water networks, schools and clinics.
- In Jenin refugee camp, where 800 families are now homeless, damage to private housing amounts to US\$ 27 million.

² Detailed information on the costing principles used is provided in Annex III, and unit costs are detailed in the individual area and sector reports.

³ A list of the Emergency Rooms and sectoral teams is presented in the Power Point Presentation.

⁴ This does not include damage to PA institutions based in Ramallah.

⁵ This excludes damage to private housing in the Old City of Nablus and in camps other than Jenin.

- Serious damage was inflicted on historical sites in Nablus. This included the destruction of the Jame Al Khadra mosque, an ancient public bath, old houses and unique traditional soap factories. The total cost of restoring the old city of Nablus is estimated at \$47 million, including the cost of bringing down structures and removal of debris.
- Palestinian Authority ministries in Ramallah were also seriously damaged. The offices of 21 PA ministries and agencies were entered and ransacked to varying degrees, with destruction focused particularly on office equipment, computers and data storage facilities. The estimated replacement and repair costs to PA office interiors in Ramallah is US\$ 8 million.
- Serious as it is, the damage to infrastructure and institutions is likely to be overshadowed by the economic losses resulting from the latest incursions and their aftermath (in the form of tightened closures in the West Bank). During the first 15 months of the *intifada*, physical damage from armed conflict amounted to US\$305 million while Palestinian income losses, due principally to restrictions on the movement of people and goods, totaled US\$2.4 billion..

A full analysis of the sectoral and regional concentration of the damage is presented in *PowerPoint* in Annex IV.

3. LOCAL PRIORITIZATION

Depending on the particulars of individual areas and the nature of existing local structures and capacity, the process of local prioritization of proposed interventions has reached different stages as of the timing of this report. For Jenin, for example, the prioritization process is still ongoing with involvement of municipalities and village councils in all affected areas of the Governorate. Details on the consultation process adopted by each of the regional teams is included in the individual area reports.

The approach to prioritization has also varied. In Ramallah, for example, the Local Emergency Committee proposed interventions based on multi-sectoral packages for each of the municipalities. The proposed packages include road repair, including sidewalks, medians, curbing and accessories, as well as sewers and electricity. In Nablus, prioritization was done on a phased basis, with phases broken down by sector categories.

The following paragraphs summarize how interventions have been prioritized for individual areas, and, where available, by sector⁶. Since the approach to prioritization was not uniform, it is not possible to summarize the results of the local prioritization process in a single matrix.⁷

Ramallah: Top priority interventions total US\$ 19 million (of the aggregate of US\$ 52.5), and include US\$ 13.75 for roads, US\$ 1 million for public social services, US\$ 2 million for repair of NGO structures, and a proposed fund of US\$ 2 million for Private Housing Repair. Prioritization within sectors was delineated in the following descending order:

- Infrastructure: Water, solid waste, electricity and roads
- Social Services: Schools and hospitals
- Private Sector: Commercial, Industrial and Agriculture

Nablus: Two sets of phased priority interventions were proposed, one for the Old City and another for areas outside the old city, for a total of US\$ 47 million and US\$ 37 million respectively. The proposed interventions are presented as integrated packages covering all sectors, while the priorities are presented as phased interventions, Phase I to Phase IV, according to the degree of urgency.

- For the City of Nablus (outside the Old City), priority is given to full repair of schools, public buildings, solid waste, electricity, water and sanitation. Repair to roads and privately owned buildings is prioritized (Phases 1 & 2) for a total of US\$ 4.5 million and US\$ 7.5 million respectively (around 40% of the total cost of damage repair for the two sectors).
- For the Old City of Nablus, Phase 1 largely addresses the need for immediate repair to buildings, demolition and the removal of debris for a total cost of US\$ 13 million.
- For villages and small localities, integrated packages covering the full cost of repair have been prepared, and are available upon request from UNDP.

Jenin: The prioritization/consultation process has not been completed. However, though it is not comprehensive, a table indicating a prioritized list of projects by sector is included in the area report.

⁶ In most cases, the prioritization process did not cover damage repair to the private sector, except for repair of private housing. This should not imply in any way that this was not seen as a priority.

⁷ It is important to note that the area reports provide good guidance on how repair interventions could be packaged by interested donors, with some area reports proposing implementation arrangements for specific localities. Thus this summary report should not be seen as a substitute for a review of the individual reports.

Hebron: A prioritized list of projects broken down by sub-sector has been prepared for Hebron and Halhul (totaling US\$ 8.5 million), while integrated packages of projects have been prepared for smaller localities, including villages.

- Within the roads sector, priority is given to internal detour roads, followed by internal streets. Internal detour roads are seen as essential to overcome Hebron's access problems..
- Second priority had been given to the water sector (US\$ 1.4 million), followed by electricity (US\$ 1.6).

Bethlehem: An initial prioritization process has been completed, for review through wider consultations. The results so far point to the urgent need to rehabilitate public institutions, private houses (including a need to provide temporary shelter), and repair of damage to historical sites. For other sectors, especially infrastructure, a prioritized list of projects has been prepared but not costed.

Qalqilya: A prioritized list of projects has been prepared, by sub-sector. The prioritized list covers full repair to all infrastructure damage. For smaller localities, it is proposed that all damage be repaired in integrated packages. These are available upon request from UNDP.

Tulkarem: A prioritized list of projects has been prepared, by sub-sector, covering all damage repair needs. Between sectors, the top five priorities have been given to education (repair of schools); electricity, roads, water and wastewater, and health, in the order presented.

4. DONOR FINANCING:

One of the responsibilities of the Donor Support Group was to solicit information from donors on their planned funding for damage repair, and to obtain an indicative sense of donor funding preference by sector and area – in the understanding that the PA would in parallel develop its own vision of global priorities.

On 10 May, five area reports were sent to all donors. At that point, the area reports for Jenin and Bethlehem had not been completed. A matrix against which donors were asked to indicate potential funding was also sent. An informal meeting of donors took place on 14 May. The meeting served as a forum for sharing information on possible funding intentions. Based on information provided at the meeting and follow-up phone-calls to donor offices, the following table had been compiled:

Available Donor Funding for Repair and Reconstruction (as of May 15, 2002)

Country/ Organization	Funding in USD million	Comments – indicative funding preferences
UAE	35.0	Housing in Jenin, through UNRWA
USAID	30.0	\$10m for water, \$20m for roads. Areas: Jenin, Bethlehem and Hebron
World Bank/1	Up to 30.0	Housing, Private Sector, PA
Germany	24.0	Mostly for water & wastewater. Areas: Nablus and Salfit
Norway	9.0	Jenin & Energy
Italy	7.2	Infrastructure, PA Institutions, Health and Bethlehem
Japan	4.5	Part Infrastructure
EC	4.5	For PA institutions
CIDA/2	3.2	Infrastructure
UNDP	2.1	Infrastructure and PA (0.1m for Mukata'a)
Finland	1.1	
France	1.0	Infrastructure
Belgium	1.0	Infrastructure
UNESCO	0.6	Cultural Heritage
Denmark	0.4	PA Institutions
Total	154	

1/ This includes up to \$10m other donors' funds administered by the Bank/

2/ Through UNDP

It should be noted that the total presented may well increase, particularly if the EU is able to make an additional contribution. At Oslo on April 25, donors were asked to make available some US\$175 million for recent damage in the West Bank – a total that appears likely to be met (the total requested takes account of the need for donor funds in other key emergency areas such as budget support and funds for job creation and welfare schemes, and also assumes a high degree of prioritization among needs).

The Donor Support Group will continue to follow up with donors to gather additional information on funding intentions and will continue to disseminate this information to the donor community and the PA to inform the decision making process.

Analysis of Donor Preferences

The following table makes an indicative attempt at matching the needs emerging from the damage assessment with indicated donor preferences. Based on this initial survey, there do not appear to be major allocation issues by **region**, though clearly the publicity given to Jenin has resulted in a potentially healthy response

for the needs of the Jenin Governorate, and donors may need to be encouraged to balance this interest against the needs of less well-publicized damage in other areas.

On a **sector** basis, though, there are two areas where potential donor funding is far less than total damage. The first is cultural heritage, which is likely to attract donor interest as packages become more defined, and the second is the private sector. The private sector accounts for the biggest portion of the damage but does not appear to have attracted much donor interest. This is not a new phenomenon. Since the beginning of the Intifada, almost no funds have been channeled into private sector support (other than indirectly, through works and equipment contracts). However, as indicated in the World Bank report *“Fifteen Months – Intifada, Closures and Palestinian Economic Crisis”*, the private sector has absorbed a great deal of economic damage during the past 18 months, and is essential to any hopes for economic revival.

It is therefore recommended that the PA explore with donors ways in which they might make funds available for the repair of private sector assets and the replacement of lost equipment and inventory. It is also recommended that the PA solicit new funding for the private sector by approaching non-resident donors, in particular the Arab countries. The World Bank, together with the USAID, will propose very soon a mechanism for channeling loan funds into the private sector, but this facility is unlikely to be able to address direct physical damage within the short-term. Based on information available on the initial interests of donors, it would seem reasonable to propose that some of the funds potentially available for public infrastructure be re-directed towards the private sector. The justification for this is elaborated further in the following section on prioritizing within sectors and areas.

MATCHING PROPOSED FUNDING WITH SECTORAL NEEDS

	Infra structure	Social Services (Health Education)	Private Sector	PA Institutions	Nablus Old City/ Cultural Heritage	NGOs	Housing	Non-Residential Damage in Other Camps
Cost of Repair⁸	87	6	100	16	53	5	65.46	2.24
Potential Funding Available	80	3	10	13	0.6	3	42	
Donors	World Bank USAID Germany Norway UNDP Italy Japan CIDA France Belgium	Italy World Bank	World Bank USAID	World Bank EC UNDP Denmark Italy	UNESCO Italy	World Bank USAID CIDA	UAE World Bank	

⁸ It is important to highlight that local and central authorities have already done considerable damage repair, in many cases borrowing funds to do so. The donor community should in this context expect that they might be asked to provide for an element of retroactive payment.
It is important to flag that

5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GLOBAL PRIORITIZATION BETWEEN AND WITHIN SECTORS

In making decisions on funding of damage repair, it is important to keep in mind the importance of maintaining a reasonable balance between, both, sectors and regions. Some donors have already expressed interest in working in specific locations; namely Jenin (Norway and USAID), Nablus/Salfeet (Germany); Hebron (USAID), and, Bethlehem (Italy and USAID). This should be taken into account when considering further funding allocations with a view that in, certain cases, some adjustments may need to be made to ensure optimal use of limited funds taking into account national priorities. The Donor Support Group would be available to continue to provide updates on sectoral/area allocations that may facilitate this process.

PA Institutions, NGOs, and Public Social Providers: It is proposed that damage repair in these three categories be fully covered, particularly given a strong donor interest in providing the necessary funding. In the case of PA institutions, the argument for full damage repair is justified by the need to consolidate central PA functional capacity. In the case of repair of NGO structures and other public social providers, the need is justified taking into account deteriorating living standards compounded by difficulties of access, making it all the more important to sustain services at the local/community level.

- **PA Institutions:** It is proposed that priority be given to PA institutions that collect revenue, and those providing essential services. The Ministry of Finance has developed a package for immediate funding totaling US\$ 2 million, based on these criteria.
- **NGOs:** Many affected NGOs will need interim operating cost support to re-start their work, and it is proposed that donors look into this. These costs have not been reflected in the total damage to NGOs in the matrix. The funding for NGOs would likely come through existing umbrella NGO projects, the managers of which have already expressed a keen interest to address the NGO physical damage.
- **Public Education and Health Service:** If necessary, prioritization between various facilities should be determined by the central line ministries, taking into account local prioritization as presented in the individual area reports.

Infrastructure: It is proposed that the repair of damage to **water/waste water, solid waste, and electricity** be fully addressed.

Priority to water/waste water and solid waste takes into account the potential hazardous environmental and health impact that may result from not addressing

needs in these two sectors. This seems particularly relevant in the cases of Hebron and Bethlehem, where disposing of solid waste poses considerable problem.

For roads, it is proposed that priority be given to i) damage to base courses and road structure, as opposed to re-surfacing and median/ pavement repairs (since the possibility of further superficial damage remains high). As of now, the information available on damage to roads does not provide a breakdown between structural and superficial damage. However, a review of the detailed area reports does reveal that the proportion of structural damage to minor damages is quite small. A full report on roads will be prepared in a week's time and will be available to provide further guidance. It is proposed that total funding for road repair not exceed US\$20 million.

Private Sector

- **Commercial Sector:** The bulk of the damage to private sector, excluding damage to private houses, is concentrated in the commercial sector (offices and shops). Given that damage caused will exceed the funds available, a transparent, defensible prioritization method needs to be developed before donors are asked to support repairs. The Chambers of Commerce are encouraged to develop such a system in consultation with the PA and donors.
- **Industrial Sector:** The damage inflicted on industrial capacity is easy to identify and is localized. Once again, donors will need to be presented with a defensible methodology if they are to commit funds to physical repairs.
- **Agriculture:** The Donor Support Group is not yet comfortable with the assessment of damage to this sector, and it is proposed that further analysis take place..

Cultural Heritage: Until such time that master plans are detailed for the rehabilitation of cultural/historical sites/buildings, it is critical that funding is directed towards urgent repair in historical sites, particularly in the case of Nablus Old City where, in the absence of some immediate work, there is a continued danger of further damage to existing structures. The safety of families and their need to live in secure housing is another critical factor to take into account. Funding for immediate repairs comes to US\$ 15 million.

Private Housing: Damage to private housing can be broken down in two ways i) damage to refugee and non-refugee housing; and ii) total destruction versus partial destruction. The World Bank has fielded a mission to work with the PA on defining a housing reconstruction program outside the refugee camps. It is estimated that the total cost of re-housing the non-camp would come to approximately US\$ 20 million. This program includes the cost of building houses for families whose houses have been demolished since September 2000.

Repairs to houses are being handled principally by Ministry of Public Works, and it is proposed that additional donor funding be made available for this. It is assumed that re-housing and housing damages within the refugee camps will be covered by UNRWA from their own funding sources (which include the proposed UAE contribution of US\$35 million).⁹.

A Global Prioritization Proposal: The following is offered as the Donor Support Group's proposal to the PA and donors on priorities to be pursued at a sectoral level.

⁹ It should be noted that the cost of temporary housing has been flagged in the reports of Nablus, Bethlehem and Jenin.

A GLOBAL PRIORITIZATION PROPOSAL

Category	Prioritized Costing ¹⁰	Percentage of sector's estimated total cost of damage repair
Roads	20	28 %
Water and Sewage	7	100%
Electricity	8	100%
Solid Waste	3	100%
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE	38	43%
Public Facilities for Education and Health Services	5	100%
Industrial	5	41%
Commercial	23	46%
Tourism	0.5	25%
ICT	6	60%
Agriculture	12	48%
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	44.5	44.5%
PA Institutions	12	75%
Cultural Heritage	15	28 %
NGOs	5	100%
Private Housing	48	75% (priority to be given to rebuilding destroyed houses)
Other Camps	4.7	100%
TOTAL	172	

¹⁰ This costing takes into account availability of donor funds based on initial information gathered, including response to UNRWA appeals.

ESTIMATE OF PHYSICAL/INSTITUTIONAL DAMAGE, WEST BANK (MARCH- MAY 2002)

	BETLEHEM	HEBRON	JENIN CAMP	JENIN	OLD CITY NABLUS	NABLUS	QALQILIA**	RAMALLAH	TULKAREM**	TOTAL
SECTOR/AREA										
INFRASTRUCTURE										
A. Roads	5,670,000	8,425,000	2,107,690	15,961,056	460,000	19,949,818	972,327	11,615,000	4,784,000	69,944,891
B. Water and Sewage	327,970	1,380,310	1,190,000	926,487		1,488,190	335,910	1,100,000	190,000	6,938,867
C. Electricity	527,375	1,661,611	720,733	1,543,515		1,360,798	874,426	907,065	663,434	8,258,957
D. Solid Waste	706,200	506,650	20,000	149,820		168,000	271,000	1,000,000	9,000	2,830,670
TOTAL	7,231,545	11,973,571	4,038,423	18,580,878	460,000	22,966,806	2,453,663	14,622,065	5,646,434	87,973,385
PUBLIC BUILDINGS										
A. Health	1,000	360,646	100,000	222,500				60,000		744,146
B. Education	40,970	228,700	75,000	298,112		393,687	12,130	200,000	322,600	1,571,199
C. Municipalities/Governorate	335,863	581,380	80,000	289,580	442,577	464,710		700,000		2,894,110
TOTAL	377,833	1,170,726	255,000	810,192	442,577	858,397	12,130	960,000	322,600	5,209,455
PRIVATE SOCIAL SERVICES										
A. Health	89,300			1,600				40,000	10,000	140,900
B. Education	67,447							400,000		467,447
TOTAL	156,747	-	-	1,600		-	-	440,000	10,000	608,347
PRIVATE SECTOR										
Industrial	855,000	3,347,000		187,291		4,567,142	107,142	2,964,142	107,145	12,134,862
Commercial	3,616,250	5,360,000	1,459,079	6,460,000		20,120,000	590,000	11,800,000	310,000	49,715,329
Tourism	1,910,000									1,910,000
ICT				2,460,763		1,000		8,056,596		10,518,359
Agriculture	1,010,000	5,520,000		9,120,000		3,600,000	1,070,000	3,050,000	2,100,000	25,470,000
TOTAL	7,391,250	14,227,000	1,459,079	18,228,054	-	28,288,142	1,767,142	25,870,738	2,517,145	99,748,550
PA INSTITUTIONS *										
Physical (Exterior)										3,084,000
Institutional (Interior)										12,625,326
TOTAL										15,709,326
CULTURAL HERITAGE										
TOTAL	3,813,855	39,600		1,311,000	47,156,570					52,321,025
NGOs										
A. Health	-					204,216	10,520	665,472	443,000	1,323,208
B. Education	536,609					11,510		736,445	148,500	1,433,064
C. Others	147,410	271,950		602,727		78,019		591,340	47,814	1,739,260
TOTAL	684,019	271,950	-	602,727	-	293,745	10,520	1,993,257	639,314	4,495,532
PRIVATE HOUSING										
TOTAL	2,148,000	2,070,830	33,764,000	7,940,000		11,907,230	528,350	4,400,000	250,000	63,008,410
CARS										-
Private	2,400,000	200,000	320,000	620,000				3,732,000	60,000	7,332,000
Public	231,000	10,000		174,000		180,000	69,830	448,000	35,000	1,147,830
TOTAL	2,631,000	210,000	320,000	794,000	-	180,000	69,830	4,180,000	95,000	8,479,830
OTHER CAMPS										4,668,000
GRAND TOTAL	24,434,249	29,963,677	39,836,502	48,268,451	48,059,147	64,494,320	4,841,635	52,466,060	9,480,493	342,221,860
* Figures for Central Palestinian Institutions as well as Regional/District administrative offices.										
** Figures for Private Sector have not been verified.										

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BY FACSIMILE

22 April, 2002

Excellencies [see distribution list]

The Donor Response to the Palestinian Emergency

International donors are supporting the Palestinian Authority and local government efforts to cope with the current emergency. We attach a note that outlines the two approaches agreed with the Palestinian Authority and a number of local authorities. Donors will be working closely with the President's Higher Committee on Emergency Assistance and Reconstruction announced on April 20 in a letter from the President, as well as with governorates and municipalities. Please note that the two approaches outlined below are separate but complementary and are done not sequentially but in parallel.

The top priority for us all is to help you provide humanitarian relief to the suffering population. This we call "Priority One".

It is also very important that we carry out a rapid assessment of the physical and institutional damage resulting from the recent incursions into cities and villages of the West Bank, and repair this damage as soon as possible. This is "Priority Two". The rapid assessment will look at the damage to roads, electricity, water, public buildings, private houses, businesses and NGO projects, and will be the basis for coordinated donor financial support. The rapid assessment work is being done by seven regional assessment teams (for the governorates of Jenin, Qalqilya, Tulkarem, Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem and Hebron) led in each case by a donor, working in very close support of local authorities and locally-based PA agencies. A preliminary estimate of the costs of the recent destruction will be presented to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC) donor meeting in Oslo on the 25th of April to assist with international fundraising.

Please be assured of our strong support for the efforts of your technical experts, as well as for your work in convening public discussions on the priorities for donor-financed reconstruction.

Let us close by expressing the support of the donor community and the three co-chairs of the Local Aid Coordination Committee (Norway, UNSCO and the World Bank) for the leading role of the PA and the local authorities in responding to this latest crisis.

With best wishes

Geir O. Pedersen
Norwegian Representative Office
Chair of the Ad Hoc Liaison
Committee

[Signed]

Nigel Roberts
Country Director and
Resident Representative for
the West Bank and Gaza
World Bank

[Signed]

Terje Rød-Larsen
United Nations Special Co-ordinator
UNSCO

[Signed]

The Donor Response to the Current Phase of the Palestinian Crisis

April 21, 2002 Version

1. As a result of military incursions since early March 2002, the Palestinian people are faced with a major crisis requiring immediate and coherent support from the donor community. This support is the most urgent priority in an international program of assistance which includes sustained emergency financing for 2002, and embodies the donors' commitment to building the infrastructure and institutions for a viable Palestinian state.

2. The situation on the ground in the West Bank corresponds to a radical variant of the "*Tightened Closure*" scenario laid out in the World Bank's recent *Economic Assessment*. This scenario calls for overall donor emergency disbursements of US\$1.7 billion in 2002. The importance of retaining a balanced, strategic program of donor interventions must be kept in mind. Among the important emergency support needs for the Palestinian economy in 2002 are sustained budget support for the PA (US\$972 million) and the municipalities (US\$70 million), the creation of a private sector crisis fund (US\$75-100 million), continued strong support for unemployment and welfare schemes (US\$250 million); and additional support for UNRWA (US\$200 million).

3. Now, though, donors are faced by a pressing need to help Palestinians and the PA cope with the humanitarian impact of the incursions and the physical damage caused by them. Doing so effectively will require strong coordination between donors and close cooperation with the PA, in particular with the President's Higher Committee on Emergency Assistance and Reconstruction created on April 20, and with the governorates and municipal authorities.

3. Two separate but complementary approaches have been adopted.

Priority One – Immediate Humanitarian Assistance and Repairs

4. The humanitarian challenge is partly one of *access*, partly one of responding to immediate *needs*. Access is essentially a political issue and must be addressed through political dialogue. The goal is to lift the curfews and obtain safe access for humanitarian and development workers to the affected communities.

5. At the operational level, therefore, the ***Task Force on Project Implementation***, currently chaired by the EC, is stepping up efforts to work with the Israeli Ministry of Defense and the Civil Administration to work on the specifics of safe access.

6. The most important immediate *social and material* requirements are i) medical supplies, health care and trauma counseling; ii) shelter; iii) food; iv) repairs to water/sanitation systems; and v) repairs to electrical systems. Immediate assistance in these areas is currently being provided by donors through the established channels (the PA, municipalities, NGOs UNRWA and other UN agencies).

7. A **Clearing House** system for the sectors identified has been set up to deal with immediate emergency issues as well as to support the **Regional Teams** described below. The aim of the **Priority One** mechanism is to help the PA, the municipalities and NGOs cope with humanitarian and basic repair needs – by routing specific emergency requests to donors, and by encouraging donors to focus on the needs coming through the **Clearing House**. This is intended to minimize the burden of multiple donor initiatives on weakened Palestinian administrative systems.

8. The **Clearing House** system is being coordinated jointly by UNDP and the World Bank (Lana Abu-Hijleh, UNDP, and Ibrahim Dajani, World Bank¹). For each of the five sectors listed above, a PA agency is serving as the focal point of the **Clearing House** system, supported by a UN agency which is handling communication and information sharing, and in some cases supported by a donor and/or an NGO with technical expertise in the sector. Telephone hotlines have been established, have been widely publicized and will be re-circulated whenever there are changes. The PA focal points and UN/donor agencies are as follows:

- **Medical supplies, health care and trauma counseling:** Ministry of Health, WHO and UNICEF, supported by Italy and USAID.
- **Shelter:** Ministries of Housing and Public Works and UNRWA
- **Food:** Ministry of Social Affairs and WFP
- **Water and Sanitation:** Palestinian Water Authority and UNDP, supported by USAID
- **Electricity:** Palestinian Energy Authority/JDECO and World Bank, supported by Norway

9. UNRWA is involved in each of the six sectoral efforts, as is UNDP.

10. It should be noted that UNRWA is the most important single component in this immediate response system, not least because much of the recent fighting has taken place in the camps. UNRWA, however, is very short of emergency funds. The Fourth Palestinian Emergency Appeal is still under-subscribed by some US\$53 million, while less than US\$1 million of the c. US\$65 million pledged has been disbursed to UNRWA so far. Disbursing these pledges and adding additional funds to the Fourth Appeal are now truly urgent. In this context, the US' recent pledge of US\$30 million is very timely.

Priority Two – Getting Basic Infrastructure and Institutions Back Up Running

11. Over the past two weeks, individual donors have agreed on a common coordination system to avoid overloading weakened Palestinian institutions, to minimize duplication and gaps in assistance, and to avoid over-enthusiastic reprogramming of development assistance into emergency work. All donors have agreed that this can best be accomplished by working from one agreed inventory of needs -- in a manner that supports rather than undermines its mandate as the leader of the Palestinian development process.

12. Accordingly, the following has been agreed.

¹Lana.Abu-Hijleh@undp.org, tel. 050-226-590, and Idajani@worldbank.org, tel. 050-599-183.

- *Damage inventories* are being compiled on a regional basis. This will permit a synthesis of the sectoral damage inventories that are either underway (e.g. for water and electricity) or anticipated (e.g. roads and housing) – but in a way which permits needs to be prioritized by local authorities and communities. A regional approach making maximum use of local staff resources makes it easier to cope with existing access/movement restrictions.
- Implementation, however, will use existing channels of assistance, many of which are sectoral in nature.
- Seven regions of the West Bank have been defined for the purpose, with a view to covering the towns and villages damaged by IDF incursions since March 1². A further four “stand-by” regions remain, and *damage inventories* will need to be undertaken there should incursions take place.
- The PA focal point(s) for the exercise are President’s Higher Committee on Emergency Assistance and Reconstruction created on April 20, and the governorates and municipal authorities. Field work will be conducted in careful consultation with these institutions
- For each region a lead donor with in-country technical capacity will work with the PA and the local authorities to develop the *damage inventory*. The lead donor will form a **Regional Team** from PA and municipality staff, drawing also on other donor and NGO personnel. **Attachment 1** provides a list of regional lead donors.
- The **Regional Teams** are working with central and local authorities to review the *damage to infrastructure and public institutions* caused since March 1, and to develop a list of agreed action priorities. In so doing a particular **Regional Team** will draw heavily on the various sectoral assessments underway/proposed, in particular by the **Clearing House** sectoral teams. Action priorities are being drawn up for discussion with local communities, and will be accurately costed. The aim is to complete each *damage inventory* within ten days of a team gaining access to a particular region. **Attachment 2** gives guidelines on how the teams will work.
- A **Support Group** consisting of PA officials and EC, UNDP, UNSCO, USAID and World Bank staff has been established under the aegis of the LACC. It is housed in the World Bank office in Al-Ram and headed at the present time by Sima Kanaan of the World Bank³. The **Support Group** will convene meetings with PA officials and lead donors, as needed and feasible, to ensure that the *damage inventory* exercise uses consistent methodologies.

² The eight West Bank regions are the governorates of Jenin/Tubas, Qalquilya, Tulkarem, Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem and Hebron. “Stand-by” regions are Jerusalem/Ramallah, North Gaza, Middle Gaza, and South Gaza.

³ Skanaan@worldbank.org. tel. 059-296-628.

- The **Support Group** is also approaching all donors to determine what financial support they are able to provide against the various *damage inventories*, and on what terms⁴. It is expected that initial donor funds will be made available through existing projects or as a result of rapid re-programming. The support team will develop a *matrix of needs and resources* to provide guidance to all parties. This matrix will be updated monthly to reflect actions taken.
- Funds for repairs are expected to be administered bilaterally, using existing channels and instruments. Donors are encouraged to re-program funds with a broad degree of flexibility, and as quickly as possible.

12. It should be stressed that the *damage inventories* and the **Regional Teams** created to develop them are not an implementation mechanism. Nor should they be seen as replacing other donor coordination structures – in particular the Sector Working Groups of the Local Aid Coordination Committee (LACC). In light of the unusual situation, however, an approach that is specifically tailored to the realities of today's operating environment is needed, in order to obtain a clear picture of the extent of damage and of priorities for its restoration.

13. NGOs are playing a vital part in delivering humanitarian assistance (in particular medical care, shelter, food), and donors funding repairs to damaged infrastructure and institutions are encouraged to involve NGOs in implementation.

14. In parallel, three specific sectoral inventories are being compiled under the umbrella of the **Support Group**.

- *An inventory of damage to the private sector* will be compiled. USAID is taking the lead in this area, assisted by PVOs working on USAID contracts throughout WBG. The best way to assist the private sector overcome damage to infrastructure and losses of equipment and inventory is likely to be a rapid development of the *Private Sector Crisis Fund* proposed by the World Bank and USAID (see the *Economic Assessment*, Chapter 5 and Annex 7).
- *An inventory of damage to NGO projects and institutions* will also be compiled. This would be done by including in the assessment teams an NGO expert who would work closely with NGOs at the local level in compiling the necessary information for the NGO sector. As with other sectors, NGO infrastructure and institutional damage is likely best fixed using existing bilateral channels.
- *An institutional damage assessment* is also being carried out.

15. An informal Ad-Hoc Liaison Committee meeting will be held in Oslo on April 25. This meeting will provide an occasion for donors to express their support for the Palestinian people and their commitment to the reconstruction of damaged Palestinian infrastructure and institutions, in particular the service institutions of the Palestinian Authority. It is important that

⁴ For example, donor X might have \$2 million for electricity repair work in the northern West Bank, donor Y \$0.5 million for housing repair in WBG, donor Z \$3 million for use in the municipalities for all purposes identified.

both Priority One and Priority Two work be well underway by then, and that a very rough and conditional estimate of damage be presented, along with a first indication of likely levels of donor support for humanitarian and reconstruction assistance.

Attachment 1**Lead donors****Seven West Bank regions**

<i>West Bank</i>	Jenin/Tubas Qalqilya Tulkarem Nablus Ramallah Bethlehem Hebron	Norway UNDP/France World Bank Japan/UNDP/Germany Netherlands/World Bank Italy USAID
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Four “Stand-by” regions

<i>West Bank</i>	Jerusalem/Jericho	To be determined
<i>Gaza</i>	North Gaza Middle Gaza Southern Gaza	USAID/World Bank Denmark To be determined

Sectoral Assessments

<i>Private Sector</i>	USAID
<i>NGOs</i>	Canada
<i>Institutions</i>	EC/World Bank

Attachment 2

Proposed guidelines for regional teams

It is neither practical nor necessary for teams to visit a region for the full ten days of the inventory period, nor with a full integrated team of specialists. Much of the information needed to make a regional inventory is already being collected on a sectoral basis by the *Clearing House* teams, municipalities and different technical ministries and agencies. The job of the *Regional Team* is to fill information gaps and to work with local authorities and communities to prioritize the information. What is needed to complete the task will vary by region, but could consist of an initial technical visit and subsequent visits to participate in a consultative process.

Information should be compiled on a sectoral basis. At a minimum, the following sectors need to be covered in the damage inventory:

- Roads
- Electricity
- Water and sewage
- Solid waste
- Schools
- Health facilities
- Government buildings and equipment
- Cultural heritage (Nablus, Bethlehem)

Needs in a particular sector should then be aggregated into a sector package, with individual items ranked by priority. The package should be drawn up in accordance with the basic principle underlying the exercise – identifying the infrastructure and equipment that needs to be repaired or replaced for the region and its institutions to be able to function effectively again.

The consultative process will vary by region, and should be conducted under the aegis of the local authorities. At a minimum, public discussions should take to present to citizens the results of the *damage inventory* exercise and to solicit its views on action priorities.

The places to be covered by the damage inventory are those in which there have been military incursions since March 1, 2002.

Detailed Note on Sector Methodologies

Specific methodologies used by the various sectoral teams and emergency rooms are detailed in the sector reports. However, to ensure uniformity in the aggregation of data in the global matrix, adjustments were made on some data and, therefore, there are slight discrepancies between data presented in the global matrix and those reflected in the area reports. The Donor Support Group will follow-up with the team leaders to ensure a revision of the area reports to make them consistent with the aggregate figures presented in this summary report, from a purely methodological point of view.

The pricing of the damaged infrastructure was based on replacement costs which included incremental labor cost, overhead for hiring private firms for installation, as well as removal of damage and provision of temporary supplies that are essential for maintaining vital services. The cost of materials was based on the lowest bids received from recently issued tenders. When estimating the damages to facilities, all associated equipment, furniture and physical assets were included with the exception of loss of cash or income.

Following are additional comments on specific methodologies that are relevant to the interpretation of the data presented in the summary report:

Infrastructure

Roads: Pricing of the damaged infrastructure is based on replacement costs, and includes incremental labor cost, overhead costs associated with hiring local private firms for construction, any damage removal costs and provision of materials and equipment, as necessary. The cost of materials is based on lowest bids received in recently issued tenders by individual Municipalities or the Ministry of Public Works.

Standard unit rates for road components were developed for West Bank road and street construction and were used as a guideline to check cost estimates developed by local engineers in Municipalities and the Ministry of Local Government, as well as cost estimates developed by the assessment teams. This was done to maintain consistency and make sure unit rates used in cost estimates were neither too high or too low, keeping in mind that labor rates vary throughout the West Bank, which affects unit rates for construction. In order to cover unforeseen costs arising during procurement of equipment and materials, as well as during construction, a **15% contingency factor** has been added to total estimates for road construction.

Water/Waste Water: A technical team of water system engineers accompanied the all team leaders to assess the damage that was inflicted in the community by the IDF during their incursions of March and April 2002. The water assessment team conducted a city-

wide evaluation of the water supply, storage and distribution network for the purpose of documenting the damage and developing cost estimates for repairs and replacement of damaged systems and stocks. In addition, the team collected detailed information and specifications for materials and equipment that requires immediate replacement. The damage assessment is divided into four sections: supply, storage, distribution and operations. Municipal officials have stated that municipal employees will carry out the repairs and where this is the case, only the cost of materials and equipment has been included. If there is a requirement for outside contractors or technicians to complete repairs, this labor had been along with the materials and equipment costs. **A 25% contingency has been added to cover unseen damages, like underground pipes and water channels.**

Electricity: The estimates provided in the Electricity Sector Report reflect, in addition to cost of materials (based on international bidding), installation, erection and transportation costs, additional overhead costs, technical assistance, and contingencies raising aggregate estimates by a range of 25-35%. The data reflected in the global matrix has factored out such additional contingencies. In the detailed reports, the estimates have been split into costs for electricity distribution networks and street lights. The reason is that distribution networks sorts under PEA, or the electricity sector, whereas street lights normally sorts under the municipalities. In some cases the municipalities are responsible for both the distribution networks and the street lights, but this situation is changing as the restructuring of the electricity sector is progressing.

Solid Waste: The assessment of damage to Solid Waste was verified by CHF experts. The assessment of damage was broken down to cover loss of containers, dumping sites, collection trucks, and debris removal. Average unit prices (cubic meter cost) used have ranged from US\$ 220-US\$ 250 for small containers; 1000-1200 for large containers, US\$ 12.5 for dumping sites, and US\$ 5-17.5 for debris removal.

Public Buildings

Local unit rates that have been developed by the Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Housing and Municipalities were used for developing cost estimates for rehabilitation or repair of Public Buildings. Unit rates for building construction vary by region, primarily due to differences in labor rates between regions in the West Bank. Therefore, local unit rates using local contractors were considered to be the most accurate for developing cost estimates. No contingency factor was specifically added to Public Building cost estimates, since the accuracy range of cost estimates at this stage for most regional assessments is considered to be plus or minus 25%.

Private Sector

For commercial/industrial facilities, the assessed damage includes physical damage to premises, equipment and inventory. It does not include damages due to lost income, or infrastructure damage (water network connections, electrical network connections and roads) or other intangibles.

The assessment of damage to commercial establishments was accomplished through cooperation between MAP staff, the Chambers of Commerce and individual Municipalities and/or Governorates. The damage cost per area was estimated by multiplying the square meter of damage by the different multipliers for the structural damage categories and for inventory and equipment damage. While the team used its own methodology for assessing damage as described, the final data used for most geographic areas is based on information received from the Chamber of Commerce which in turn compiles data based on individual survey reports. While the team has not verified the accuracy of data available from the Chamber of Commerce, they have confirmed their satisfaction with the figures having tested them against the results of their own methodology for sites visited.

Please note that DAI used the following multipliers in their assessments:

1. light damage cost \$100 per sqm
2. Partial damage cost \$250 per sqm
3. Severely damaged cost \$400 per sqm
4. Inventory damage is \$500 per sqm (Example Shoe shops.)
5. Fixtures damage is \$250 per sqm (Example furniture, office equipment)

Other Productive Sectors: The major source of information for the productive sectors (industry, ICT and Tourism) were the various sector representative associations. In addition, contacts were made with major firms in each sector to get their damage assessment as well.

Agriculture: For agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture has been the main source of data. The team was not able to verify the accuracy of such data and, therefore, it is recommended that estimates of damage to the agricultural sector be treated with caution, until such time a more thorough review is completed. For Agriculture, the assessment covers damages such as uprooting of trees, bulldozing of greenhouses, destruction to irrigation systems and killing of farm animals.

PA Institutions

Estimates of structural damage caused to the buildings housing targeted institutions are based on figures provided by the Ministry of Public Works, which are primarily based on a review of the external structures of the targeted units and the corresponding repair costs. Institutional damage, consisting of physical damage to the interior of the building housing the institution, damage to the furniture and damages to office equipment, are based on findings resulting from site visits, institutional reports and team estimates. Unit prices have been established based on team experts' estimates and standard lists provided by suppliers. In particular cases, replacement costs for specialized equipment have been provided by the relevant Ministries. Unit prices are provided in the sector report.

Note: The assessment of PA Institutions does not take into account the ownership of the premises.

Cultural Heritage:

Methodologies used by the various regional teams in the assessment of cultural heritage sites is included in the Area Reports. Given the extent of damage to the Old City of Nablus, following is a summary of the methodology adopted for arriving at the overall estimate.

The assessment was led by the Municipality of Nablus in cooperation with Al-Najah University, the Palestinian Engineers Association, the Palestinian Contractors Union and UNDP and UNESCO. The group formed a Steering Committee (SC) incorporating one focal point of each of the involved organizations with the responsibility to manage the entire damage assessment exercise. Due to the short period available, not all the damaged buildings could be covered within the ten days available for the teams. A 25% contingency was included in arriving at the aggregate estimate, taking into account the higher replacement cost associated with special materials and structures used for repairing/rebuilding heritage facilities. The total estimate of damage repair covers the cost of repair to infrastructure, including water networks, roads and debris removal - the latter estimated at US\$ 5.5 million using a unit removal rate of US\$ 17.5 per cubic meter, in addition to the rebuilding and repair of all buildings/facilities classified as follows:

- Commercial buildings
- Residential buildings
- Buildings serving residential as well as commercial purposes
- Religious buildings
- Other public buildings

A contingency of 25% was also used for estimating damage to cultural heritage in Bethlehem.

Cars: Cars were valued at a unit cost of US\$ 7,000 for PA-owned cars and US\$ 12,000 for privately-owned cars. The data on number of units was gathered by the regional teams.

NGOs: The data on damage to NGO structures was gathered through the completion of survey forms that were submitted by NGOs to the Welfare Association Consortium. The data was verified in most cases by focal points selected at the local level for each of the areas from the various NGO networks. The data reflected in the global matrix is limited to physical and institutional damage.

Private Housing: The assessment of damage to private housing was undertaken by CHF experts working extensively with the mayors' offices, the Ministry of Public Works (MPW), and city engineers. It covers private housing or any building where the landlord

is expected to repair the damage of the building. Rented buildings have been covered under public buildings.

From field visits conducted both with and without the PA, damage to individual housing units has averaged between US\$ 3,500 and US\$ 4,500. The assessment classified units according to degree of damage: demolished; extensively damaged; and lightly damaged. Through unit prices have taken into account local prices, the average unit costs applied to the three categories were US\$ 35,000, US\$ 10,000 and US\$ 3,000, respectively. For the purpose of this assessment, CHF estimated the value of the above listed items in an average home from 18% to 50% of the value of the home.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

**OBJECTIVE
PROCESS
FINDINGS**

<date>

Donor Support Group

A TWO TRACK APPROACH

PRIORITY ONE:

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

PRIORITY TWO:

FULL ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL AND
INSTITUTIONAL DAMAGE

<date>

Donor Support Group

A TWO TRACK APPROACH

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

- SECTORAL
- EMERGENCY ROOMS
- MULTI-DONOR/PA/OTHER INSTITUTIONS

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

- FIELD BASED
- REGIONAL TEAMS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

<date>

Donor Support Group

EMERGENCY ROOMS

SECTOR	Lead Palestinian Institutions	Lead UN Institutions	Lead Donors
Food	MoSA NGOs	WFP OCHA UNRWA	Several
Shelter	MoHousing	OCHA & UNRWA	Several
Health	MoHealth NGOs	WHO	Italy USAID
Psychosocial/ Trauma	NPA MoHealth	UNICEF	Canada
Water	PWA, Municipalities, Regional Supply Ag.	UNDP	USAID
Electricity	PEA, JDECO Municipalities	USAID/ World Bank	Norway
Roads		USAID/World Bank	

<date>

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REGIONAL TEAMS

QALQUILIA:	UNDP/France
TULKAREM:	World Bank
JENIN/TUBAS:	Norway
NABLUS/SALFIT:	UNDP/Japan
RAMALLAH:	Netherlands/World Bank
BETHLEHEM:	Italy
HEBRON:	USAID

<date>

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REGIONAL TEAMS STAND-BY AREAS

■ Northern Gaza	USAID/World Bank
■ Middle Gaza	Denmark
■ South Gaza	European Commission
■ Jerusalem	European Commission
■ Jericho	Spain

<date>

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ADDITIONAL SECTORAL TEAMS

- Camp Assessment: UNRWA
- NGOs: WAC/Canada
- PA Institutions: EC/World Bank
- Cultural Heritage: UNESCO
- Private Sector: USAID
- Humanitarian: UNOCHA

<date>

Donor Support Group

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OVERALL OBJECTIVE

To Support PA to

- compile information on institutional and physical damage resulting from the latest incursions into West Bank areas.
- solicit information from donors on resources available for rapid damage repair.
- match the needs with resources based on a **prioritized inventory of projects** compiled at the local level.

<date>

Donor Support Group

THE FINAL PACKAGE

- Physical and Institutional Damage by Area
 - Sector Reports
 - Humanitarian Needs
- UNRWA – Refugee Population

<date>

Donor Support Group

THE DONOR SUPPORT GROUP

Functions

- Compile damage data (Regional teams & Emergency Ops Rooms)
- Interface between PA, regional teams & specialized technical expertise
- Standardize methodology & reporting
- Act as a resource center for information on damage
- Compile data on donor resources & correlate with needs

Staffing

- World Bank
- UNSCO
- USAID
- European Commission
- UNDP
- OCHA/UNRWA

<date>

Donor Support Group

SUPPORT GROUP

EC, UNDP, UNSCO, World Bank,
USAID, OCHA/UNRWA

Information Support

Support Group/OCHA

Emergency Ops Rooms

Regional Teams

Donor Sponsor

PA

PA Ministries
Governorates
Municipalities
Line Ministries
Other Service
Providers


PA Institutions

Private Sector
Cultural Heritage
NGOs
UNRWA

<date>

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PHYSICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DAMAGE



<date>

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METHODOLOGY

- Main Source of Data: National Authorities
- Verification of Data: Technical Teams
- Scope:
 - Direct Damage
 - No Accounting for Income Losses
 - No Assessment of Indirect Impact (eg. On poverty, environment, and basic human indicators)
 - Assessment covers villages
- Costing Principle: Replacement Cost (material, labour, overhead for contracting and removal of Debris).

ESTIMATE OF TOTAL DAMAGE

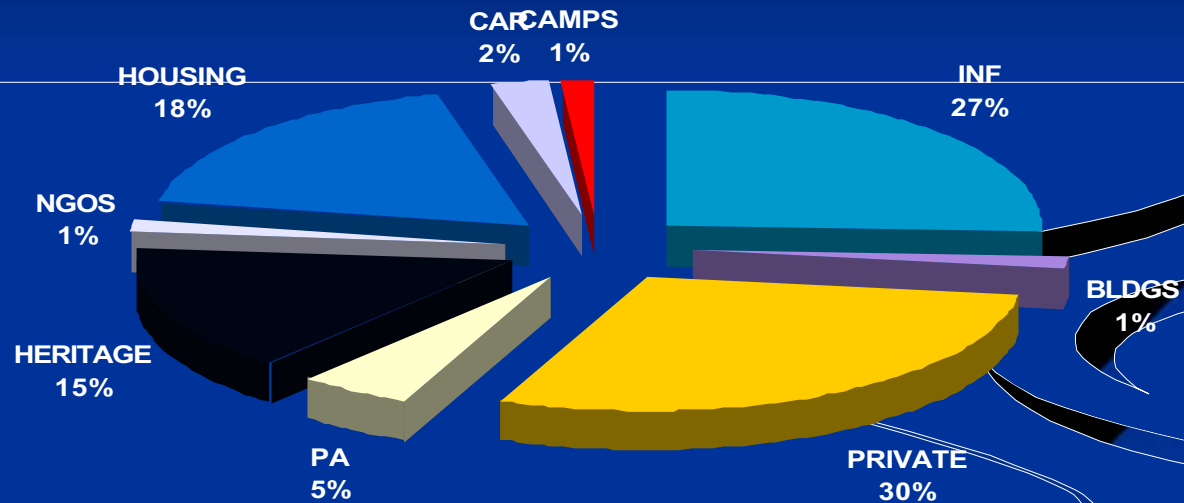
US\$ 342 MILLION

<date>

Donor Support Group

DAMAGE BY SECTOR

Click to add text

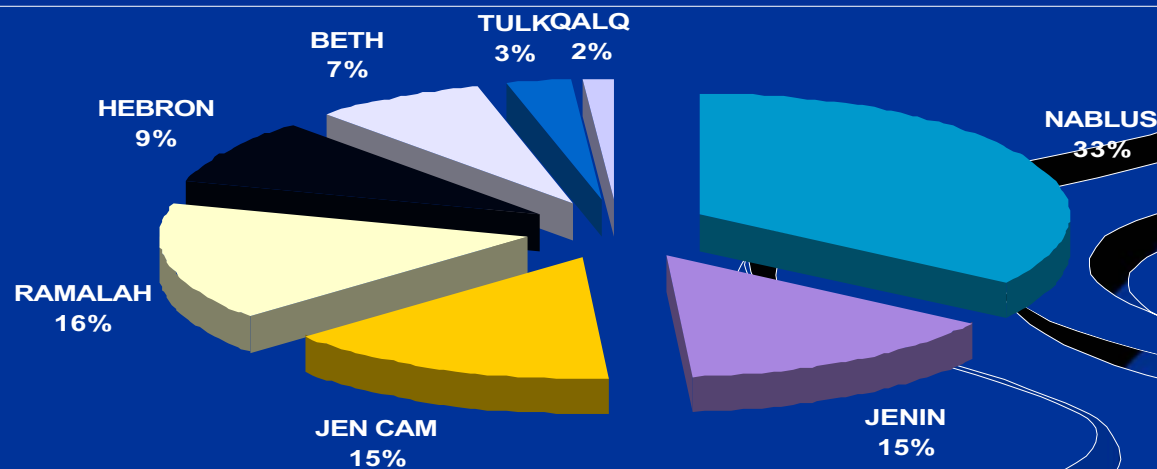


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Donor Support Group

DAMAGE BY AREA

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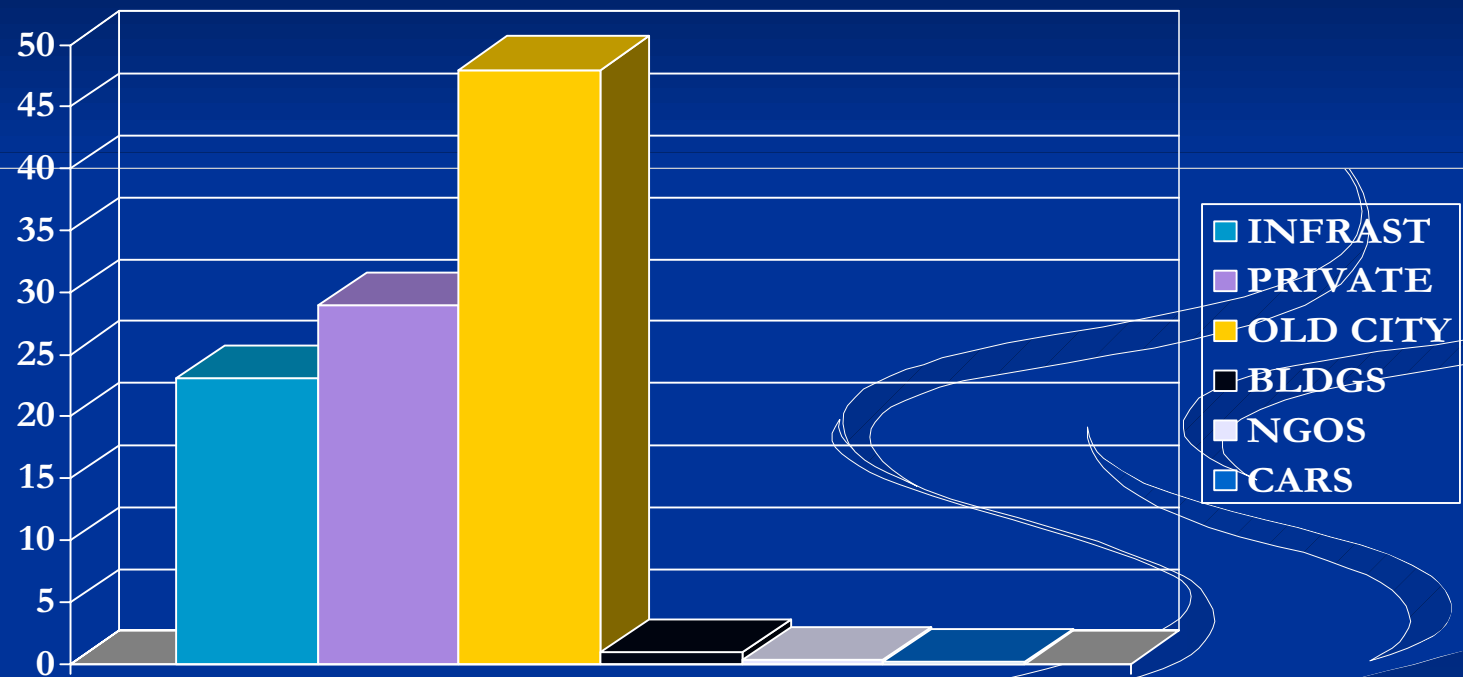


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Donor Support Group

NABLUS

(113 Million)



<date>

Donor Support Group

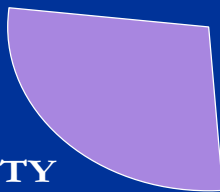
JENIN

(88 Million)

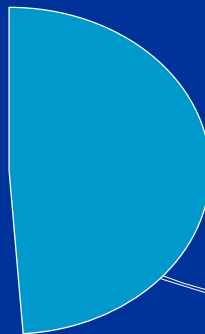
OTHER



CITY



CAMP

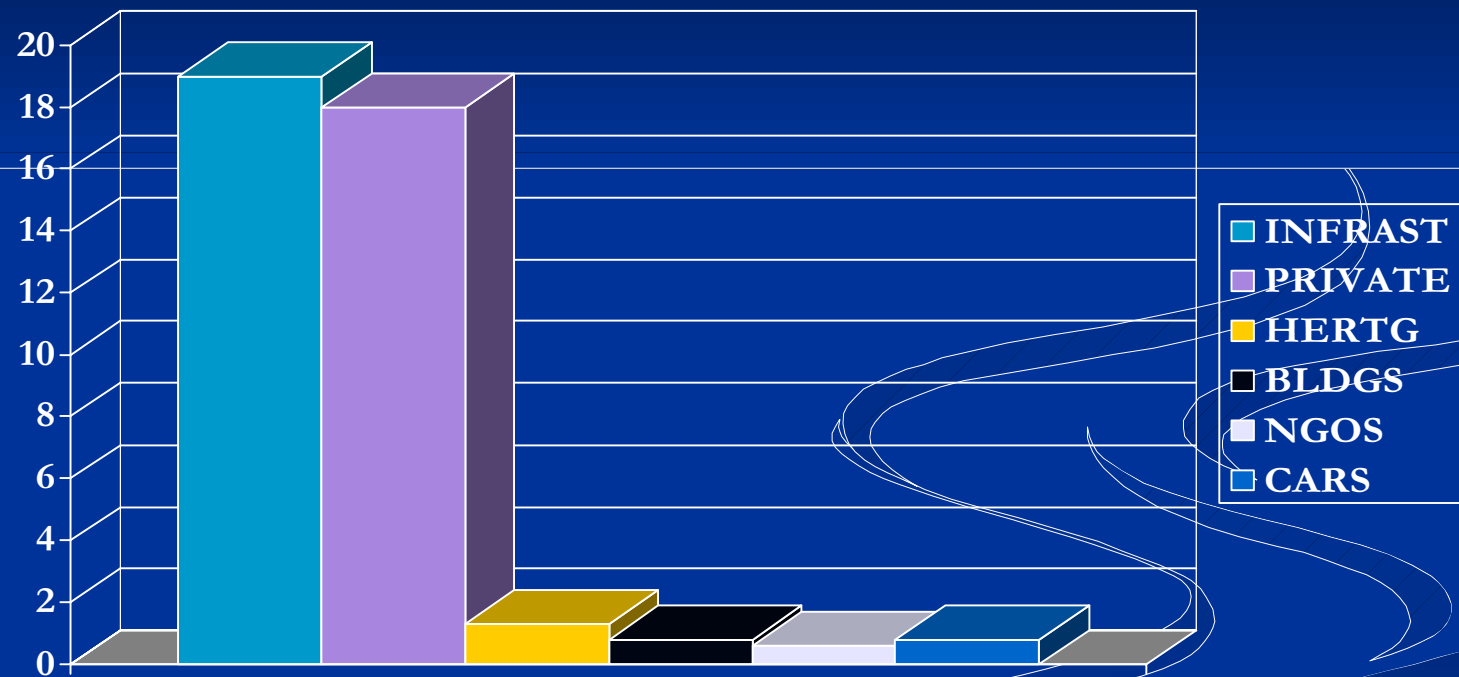


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JENIN

(48 Million)

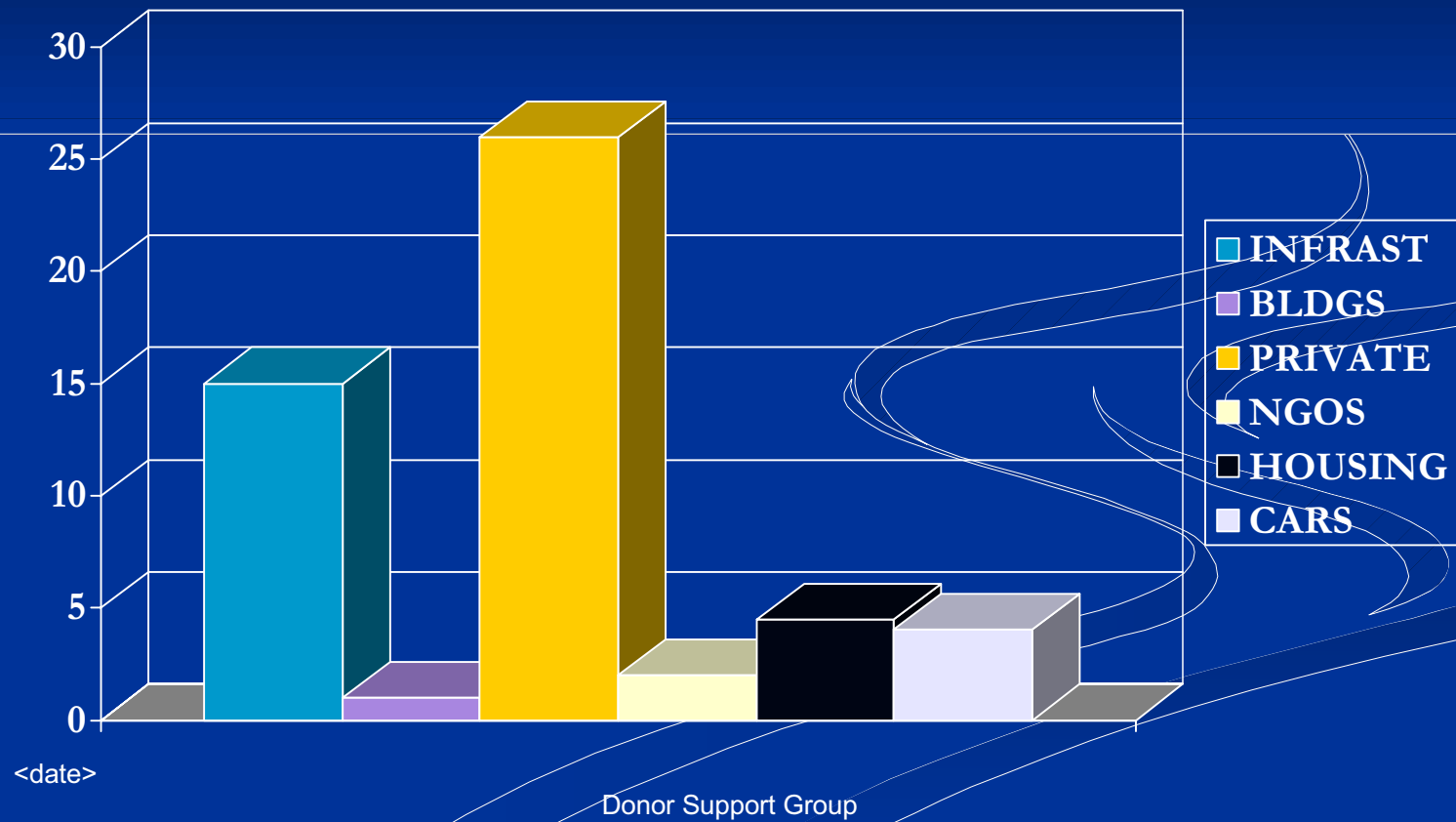


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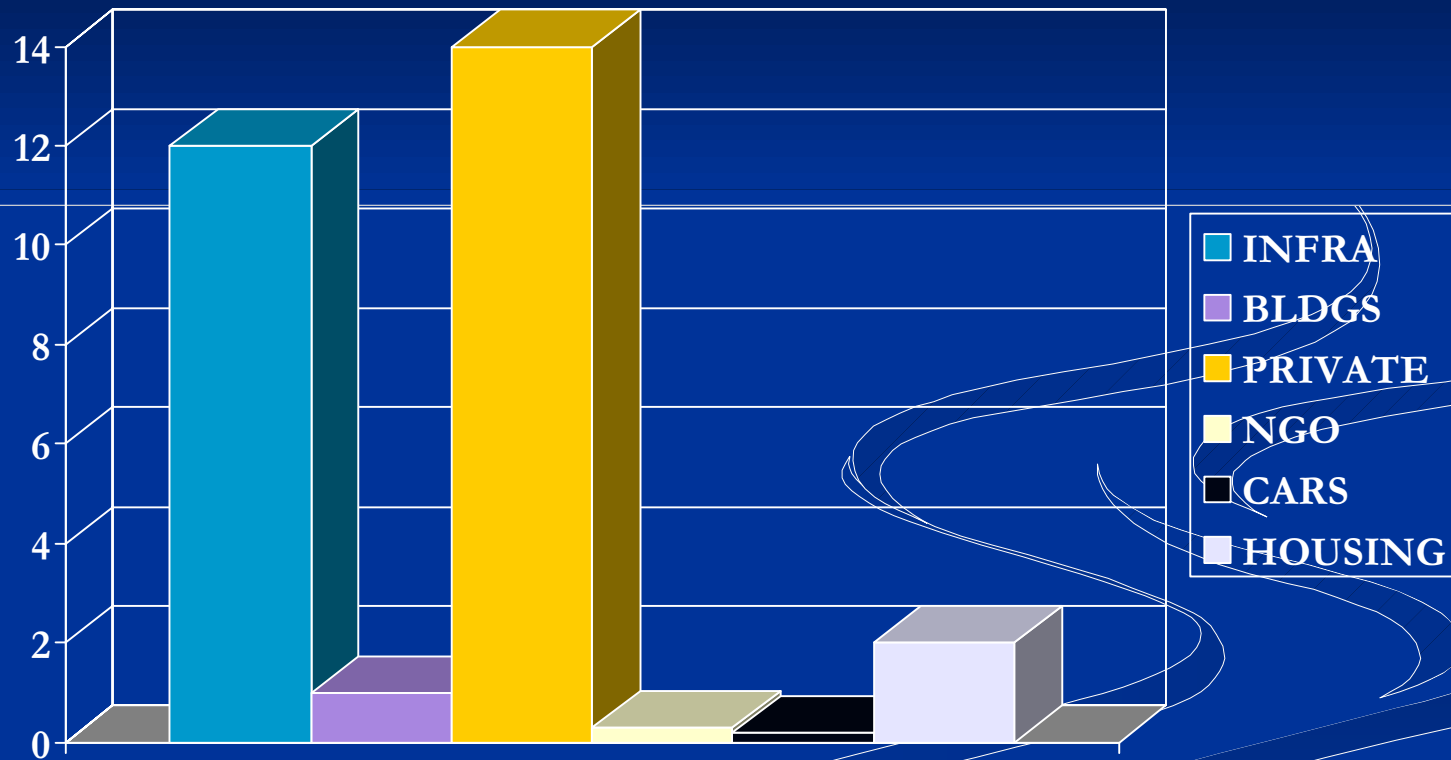
RAMALLAH

(52 Million)



HEBRON

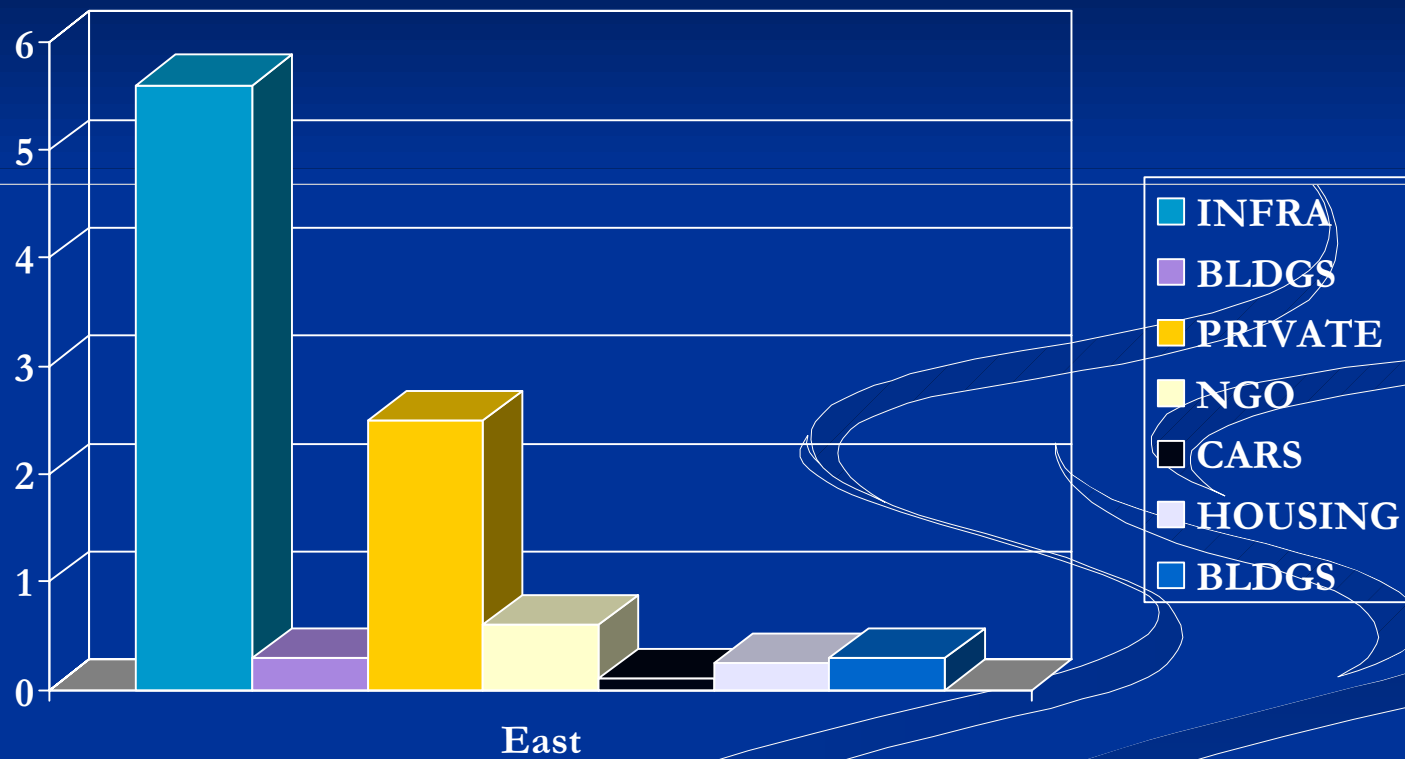
(30 Million)



<date>

Donor Support Group

TULKAREM (9.4 Million)

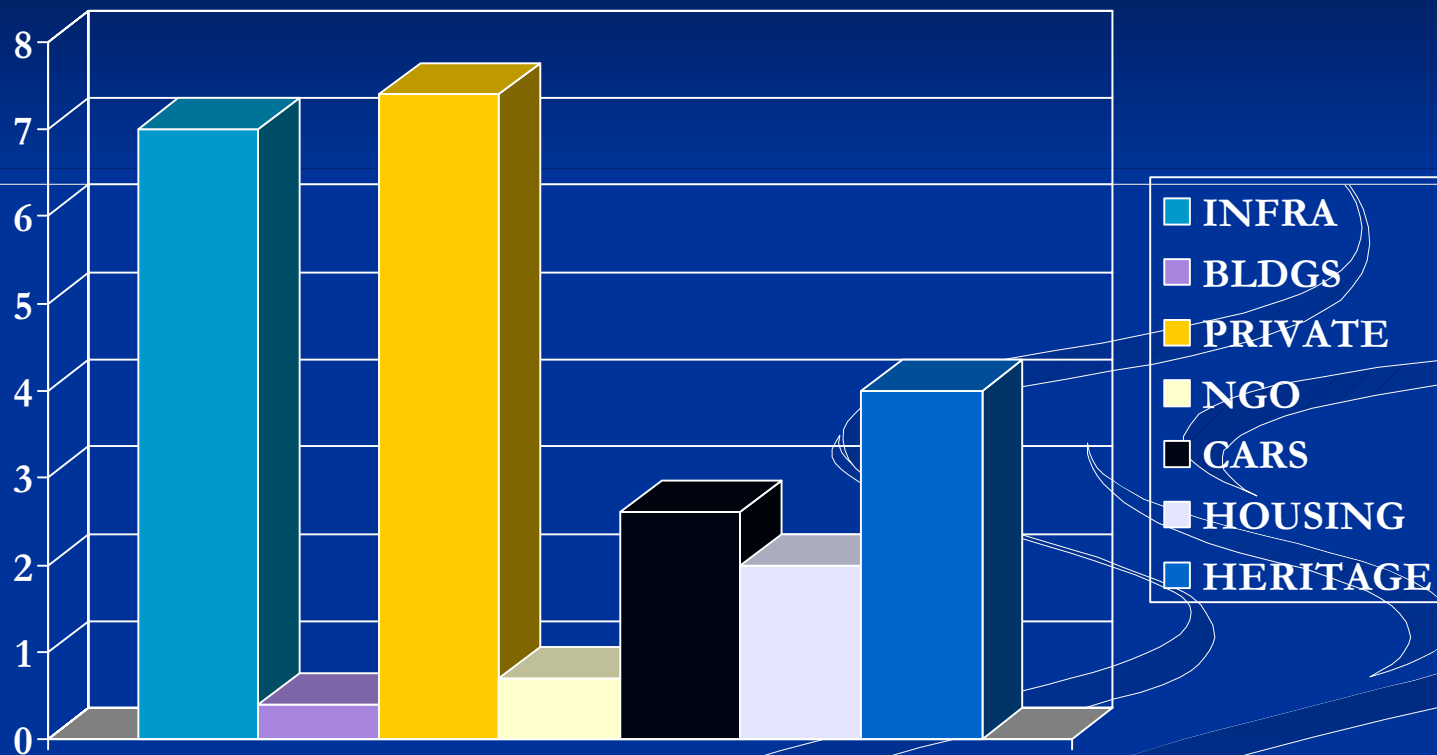


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Donor Support Group

BETHLEHEM

(25 Million)

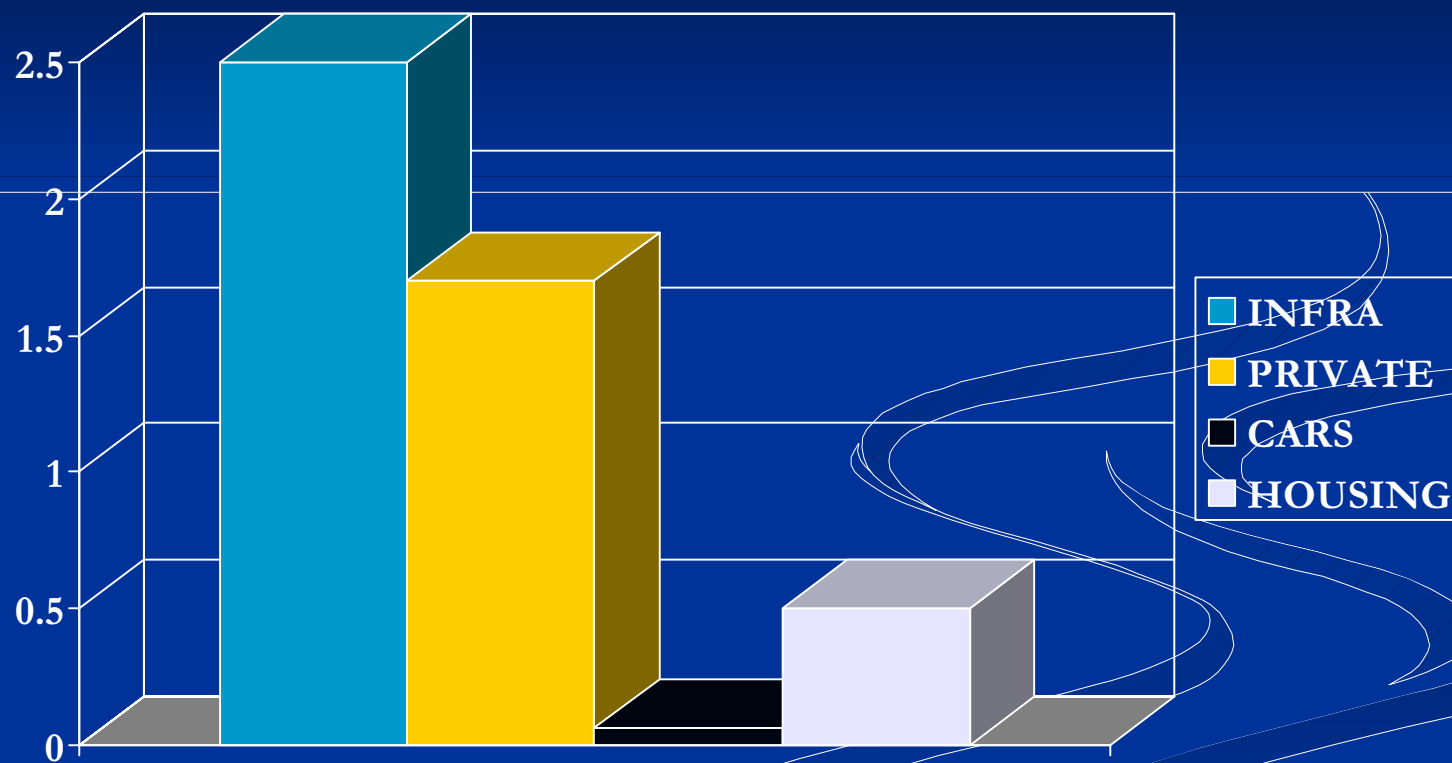


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Donor Support Group

QALQILIA

(5 Million)

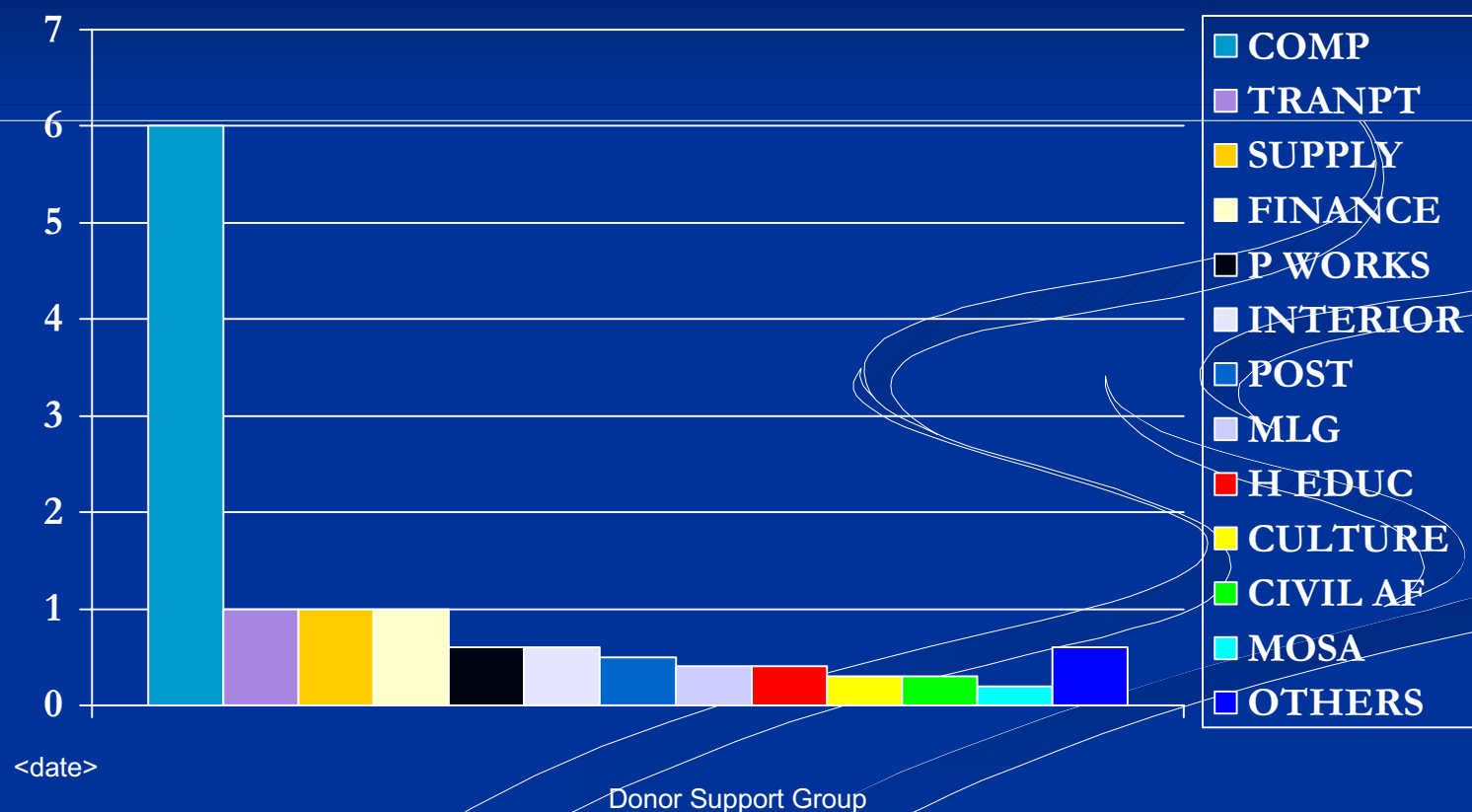


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Donor Support Group

PA INSTITUTIONS

(16 Million)



PA INSTITUTIONS

STRUCT



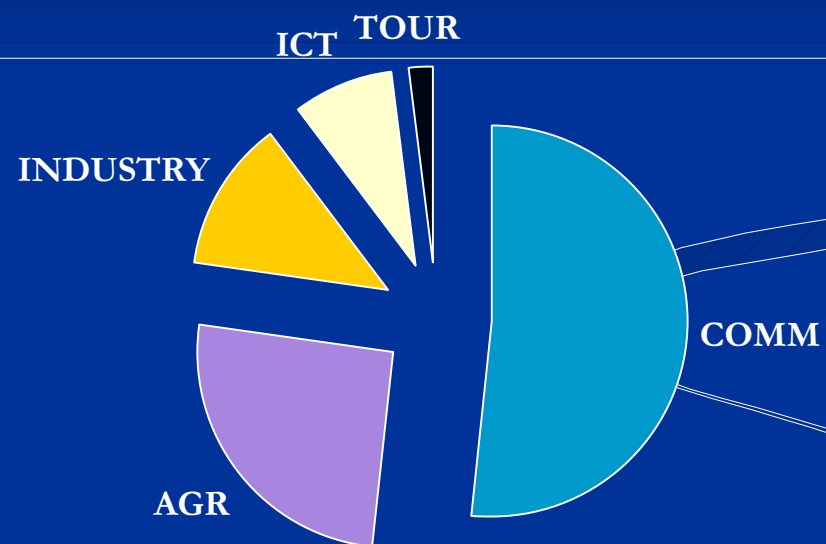
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Donor Support Group

PRIVATE SECTOR

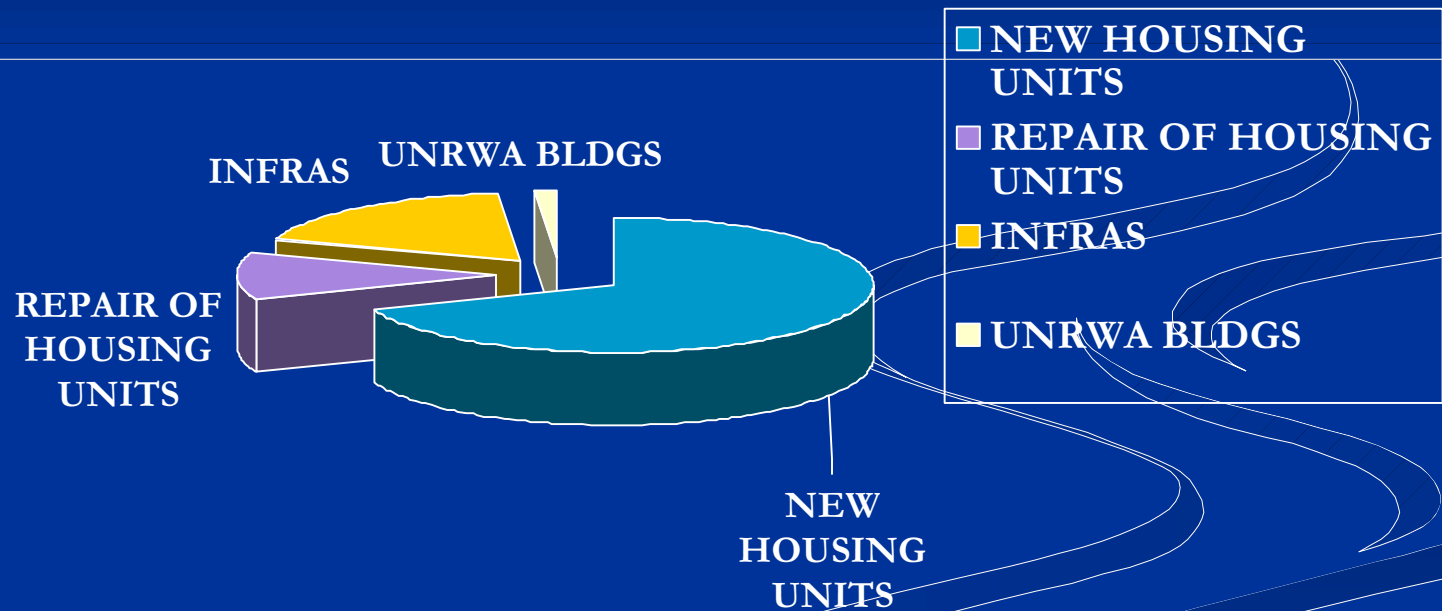
(97 Million)



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Donor Support Group

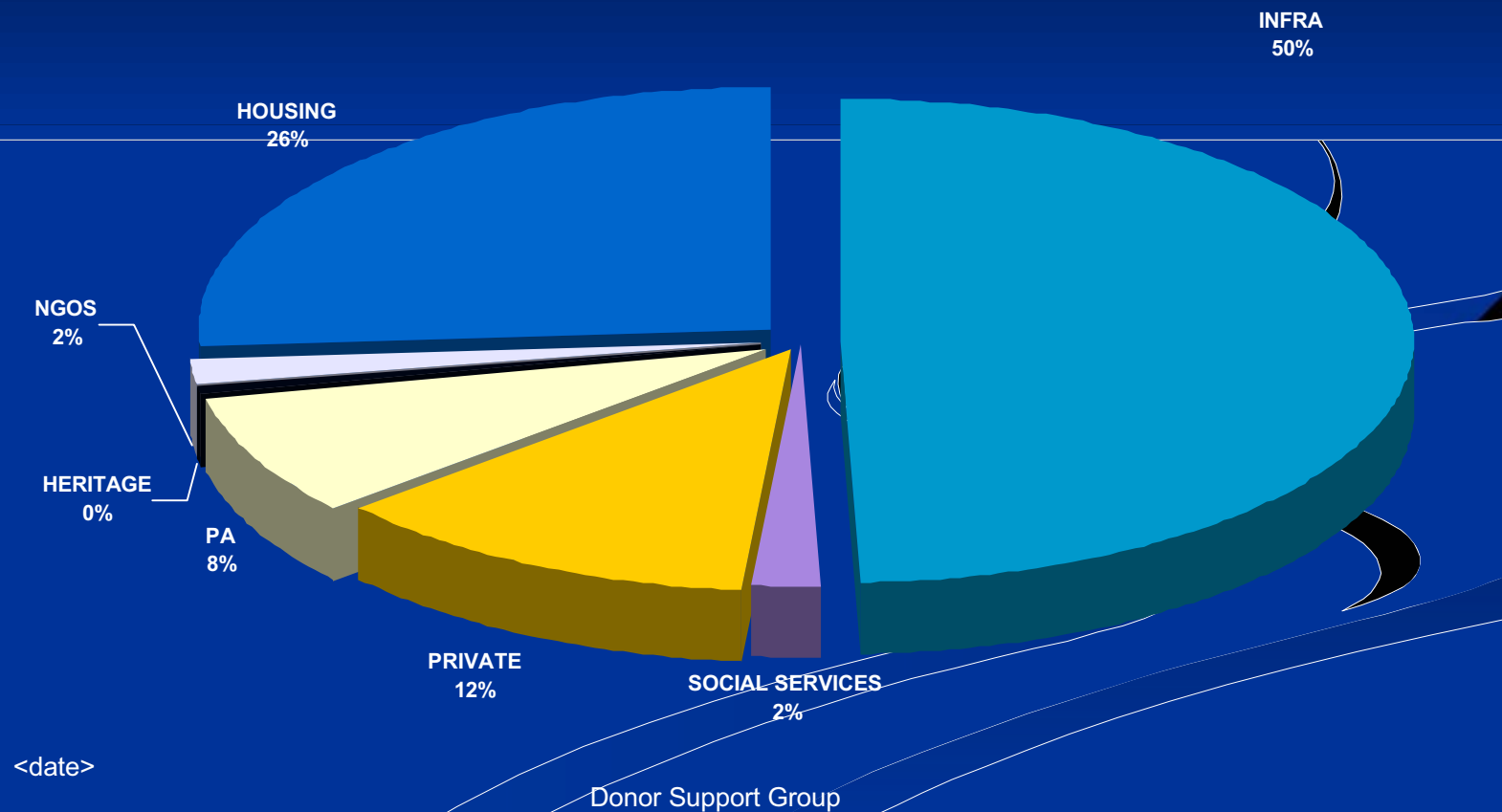
CAMPS



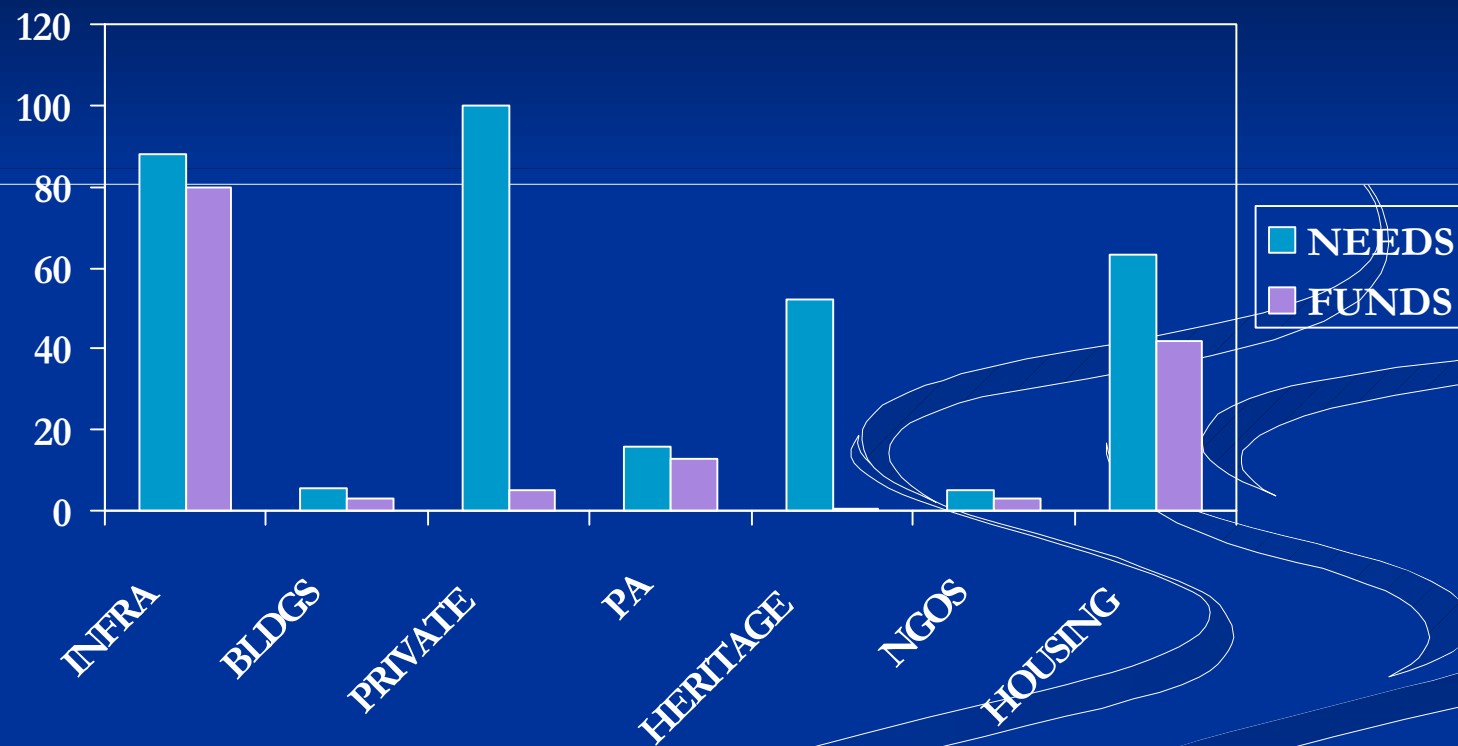
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Donor Support Group

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF PREFERRED DONOR FUNDING



MATCHING PROPOSED DONOR FUNDING WITH SECTORAL NEEDS



<date>

Donor Support Group

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Municipalities
- Governorates
- Line Ministries
- JWU
- JDECo
- PECDAR
- PEA (Pal. Elect. Auth)
- PWA (Pal. Water Auth)
- AFD
- NorConsult
- CHF
- DAI
- UNDAC
- CRS
- PRIZIM
- Welfare Association Consortium
- AIDA
- Palestinian NGO Networks

<date>

Donor Support Group

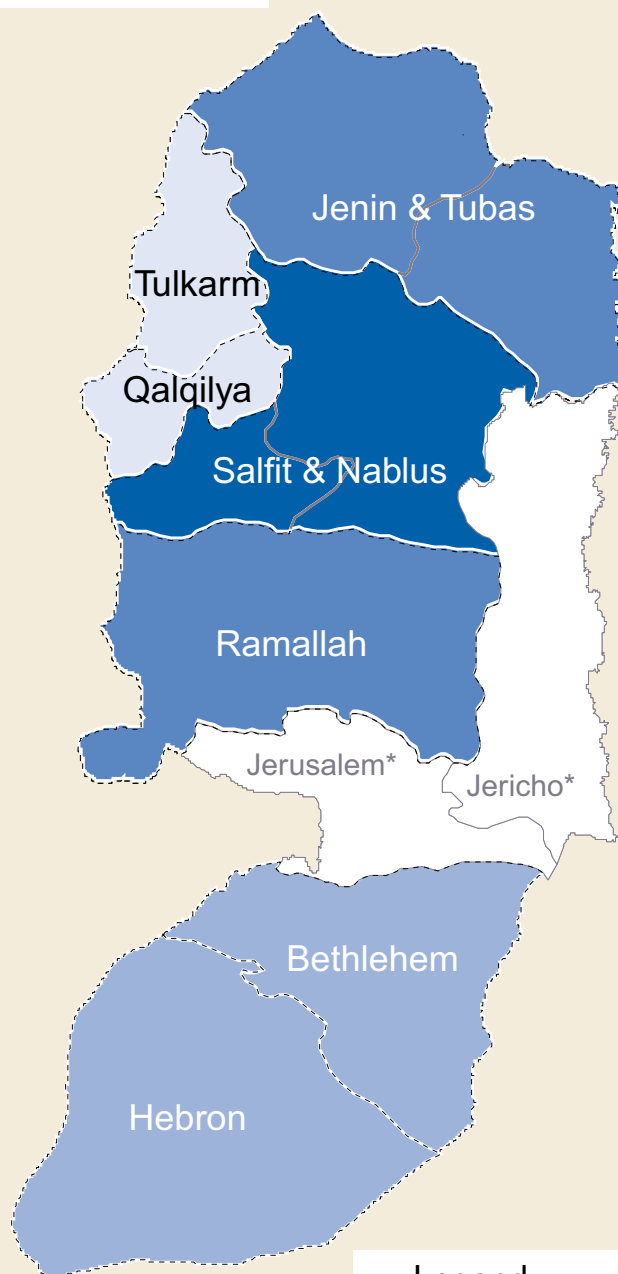
"Total Estimate of Physical/Institutional Damage to All Sectors"

West Bank March-April 2002

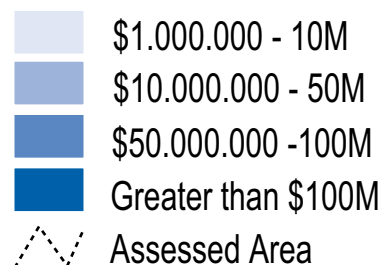
**TOTAL ESTIMATED
DAMAGE \$342,221,860**

Region	Total
Other*	\$20,377,326
Betlehem	\$24,434,249
Hebron	\$29,963,677
Jenin	\$88,104,953
Nablus	\$112,553,467
Qalqiliya	\$4,841,635
Ramallah	\$52,466,060
Tulkarm	\$9,480,493
Total	\$342,221,860

*Other represents damage to PA Institutions and refugee camps, with the exception of Jenin Camp. These information are not included on the map.



Legend



Note:

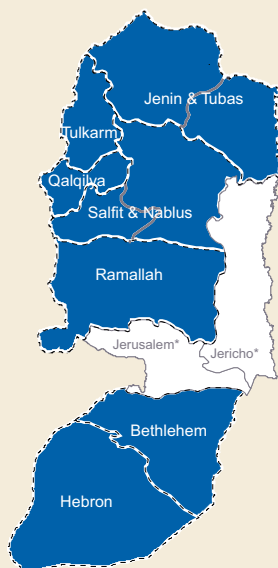
*Jerusalem and Jericho Governorates were not included in this round of assessment. Further damage assessment missions are planned for these Governorates and the Gaza Strip.

Map produced by oPt-HIC/UNSCO, base map supported by MoPIC;
Date- 28 May 2002;

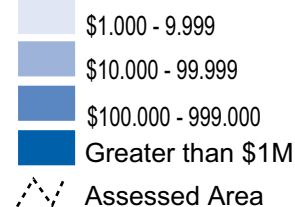
Data extracted from the LACC/Donor Support Group final report, based on reports of the Regional Damage Assessment teams conducted from March-May 2002.

"Total Estimate of Physical/ Institutional Damage to Infrastructure"

West Bank March-May 2002



Legend



Note:

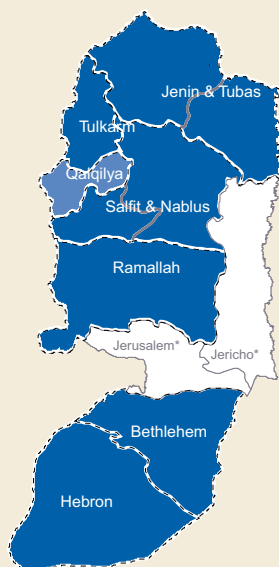
*Jerusalem and Jericho Governorates were not included in this round of assessment. Further damage assessment missions are planned for these Governorates and the Gaza Strip.

Map produced by oPt-HIC/UNSCO, base map supported by MoPIC;
Date- 28 May 2002;

Data extracted from the LACC/Donor Support Group final report, based on reports of the Regional Damage Assessment teams conducted from March-May 2002.

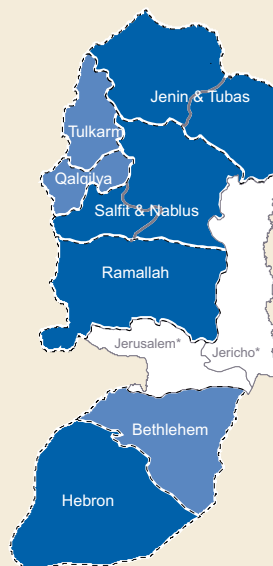
Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$7,231,545
Hebron	\$11,973,571
Jenin & Tubas	\$22,619,301
Nablus & Salfit	\$23,426,806
Qalqiliya	\$2,453,663
Ramallah	\$14,622,065
Tulkarm	\$5,646,434
Total	\$87,973,385

Sub-Sectors of Infrastructure Damage



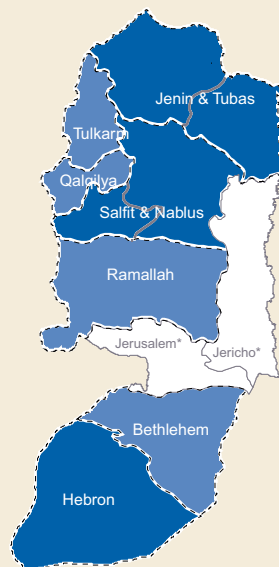
Roads

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$5,670,000
Hebron	\$8,425,000
Jenin & Tubas	\$18,068,746
Nablus & Salfit	\$20,409,818
Qalqiliya	\$972,327
Ramallah	\$11,615,000
Tulkarm	\$4,784,000
Total	\$69,944,891



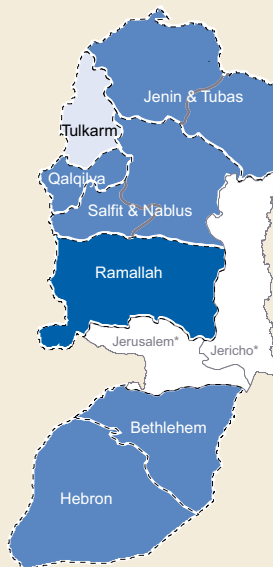
Water and Sanitation

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$327,970
Hebron	\$1,380,310
Jenin & Tubas	\$2,116,487
Nablus & Salfit	\$1,488,190
Qalqiliya	\$335,910
Ramallah	\$1,100,000
Tulkarm	\$190,000
Total	\$6,938,867



Electricity

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$527,375
Hebron	\$1,661,611
Jenin & Tubas	\$2,264,248
Nablus & Salfit	\$1,360,798
Qalqiliya	\$874,426
Ramallah	\$907,065
Tulkarm	\$663,434
Total	\$8,258,957

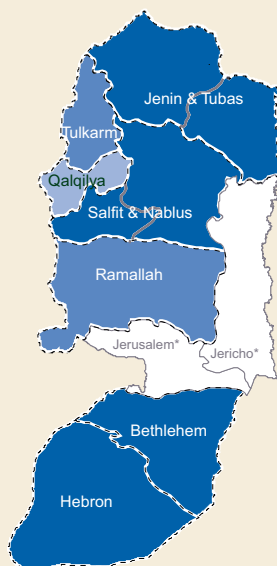


Solid Waste

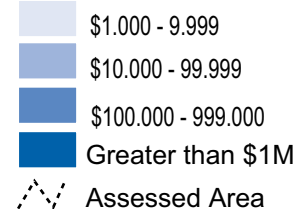
Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$706,200
Hebron	\$506,650
Jenin & Tubas	\$169,820
Nablus & Salfit	\$168,000
Qalqiliya	\$271,000
Ramallah	\$1,000,000
Tulkarm	\$9,000
Total	\$2,830,670

"Total Estimate of Physical/ Institutional Damage to Public Buildings"

West Bank March-April 2002



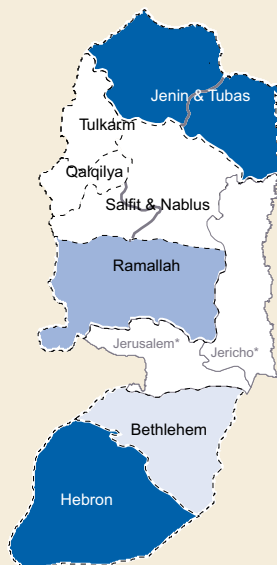
Legend



Note:
 *Jerusalem and Jericho Governorates were not included in this round of assessment.
 Further damage assessment missions are planned for these Governorates and the Gaza Strip.
 Map produced by oPt-HIC/UNSCO, base map supported by MoPIC;
 Date- 28 May 2002;
 Data extracted from the LACC/Donor Support Group final report, based on reports of the Regional Damage Assessment teams conducted from March-May 2002.

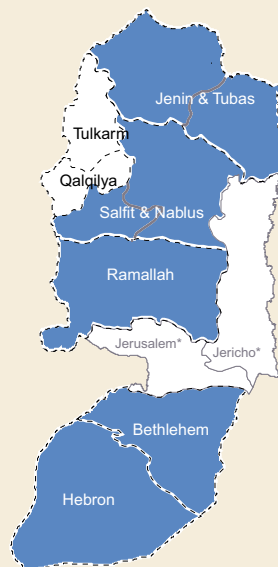
Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$377,833
Hebron	\$1,170,726
Jenin & Tubas	\$1,065,192
Nablus & Salfit	\$1,300,974
Qalqiliya	\$12,130
Ramallah	\$960,000
Tulkarm	\$322,600
Total	\$5,209,455

Sub-Sectors of Public Building Damage



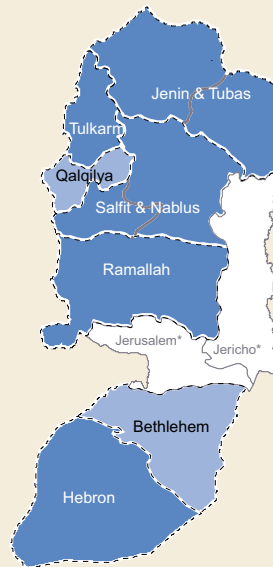
Health

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$1,000
Hebron	\$360,646
Jenin & Tubas	\$322,500
Nablus & Salfit	
Qalqiliya	
Ramallah	\$60,000
Tulkarm	
Total	\$744,146



Municipalities

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$335,863
Hebron	\$581,380
Jenin & Tubas	\$369,580
Nablus & Salfit	\$907,287
Qalqiliya	
Ramallah	\$700,000
Tulkarm	
Total	\$2,894,110

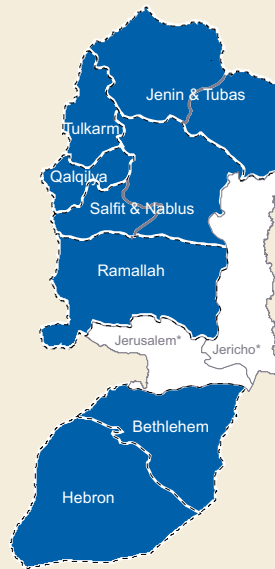


Education

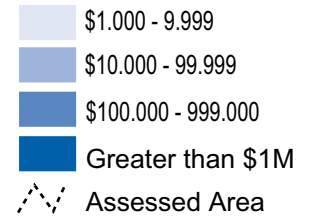
Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$40,970
Hebron	\$228,700
Jenin & Tubas	\$373,112
Nablus & Salfit	\$393,687
Qalqiliya	\$12,130
Ramallah	\$200,000
Tulkarm	\$322,600
Total	\$1,571,199

"Total Estimate of Physical/ Institutional Damage to Private Sector"

West Bank March-April 2002



Legend



Note:
*Jerusalem and Jericho Governorates were not included in this round of assessment.
Further damage assessment missions are planned for these Governorates and the Gaza Strip.

**Figures for Qalqiliya and Tulkarm have not been verified.

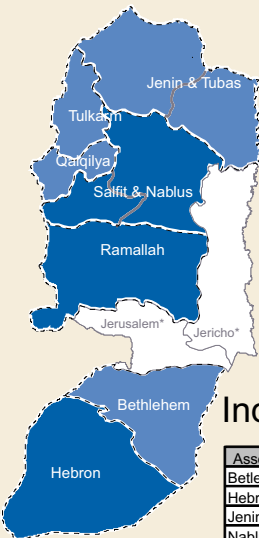
Map produced by oPHIC/UNSCO, base map supported by MoPIC;

Date- 28 May 2002;

Data extracted from the LACC/Donor Support Group final report, based on reports of the Regional Damage Assessment teams conducted from March-May 2002.

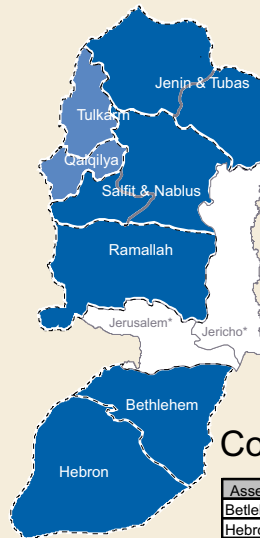
Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$7,391,250
Hebron	\$14,227,000
Jenin & Tubas	\$19,687,133
Nablus & Salfit	\$28,288,142
Qalqiliya	\$1,767,142
Ramallah	\$25,870,738
Tulkarm	\$2,517,145
Total	\$99,748,550

Sub-Sectors of Private Sector Damage



Industrial

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$855,000
Hebron	\$3,347,000
Jenin & Tubas	\$187,291
Nablus & Salfit	\$4,567,142
Qalqiliya**	\$107,142
Ramallah	\$2,964,142
Tulkarm**	\$107,145
Total	\$12,134,862



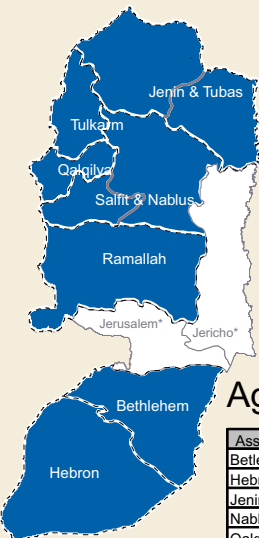
Commercial

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$3,616,250
Hebron	\$5,360,000
Jenin & Tubas	\$7,919,079
Nablus & Salfit	\$20,120,000
Qalqiliya**	\$590,000
Ramallah	\$11,800,000
Tulkarm**	\$310,000
Total	\$49,715,329



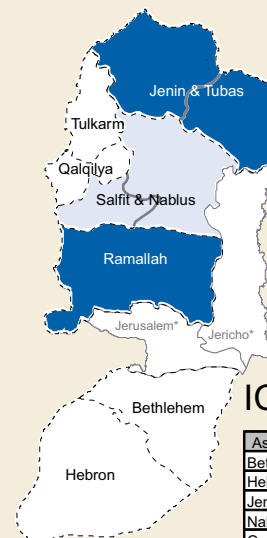
Tourism

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$1,910,000
Hebron	
Jenin & Tubas	
Nablus & Salfit	
Qalqiliya**	
Ramallah	
Tulkarm**	
Total	\$1,910,000



Agriculture

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$1,010,000
Hebron	\$5,520,000
Jenin & Tubas	\$9,120,000
Nablus & Salfit	\$3,600,000
Qalqiliya**	\$1,070,000
Ramallah	\$3,050,000
Tulkarm**	\$2,100,000
Total	\$25,470,000

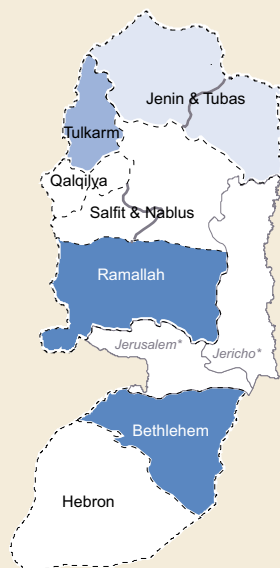


ICT

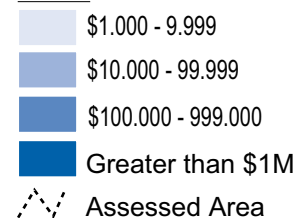
Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	
Hebron	
Jenin & Tubas	\$2,460,763
Nablus & Salfit	\$1,000
Qalqiliya**	
Ramallah	\$8,056,596
Tulkarm**	
Total	\$10,518,359

"Total Estimate of Physical/ Institutional Damage to Private Social Services"

West Bank March-April 2002



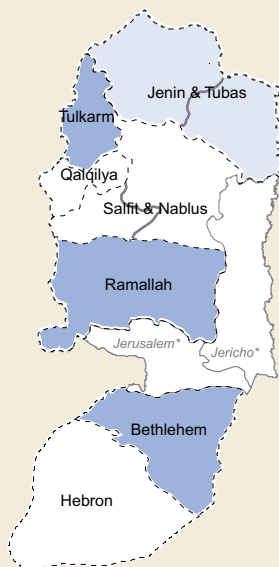
Legend



Note:
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Map produced by oPt-HIC/UNSCO, base map supported by MoPIC;
Date- 28 May 2002;
Data extracted from the LACC/Donor Support Group final report, based on reports of the Regional Damage Assessment teams conducted from March-May 2002.

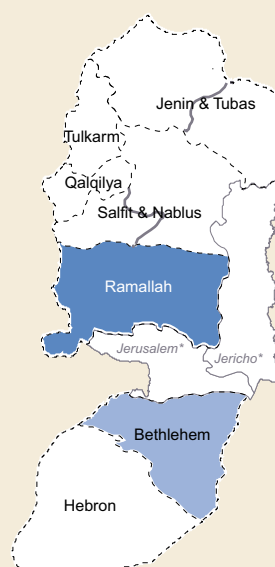
Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$156,747
Hebron	
Jenin & Tubas	\$1,600
Nablus & Salfit	
Qalqilya	
Ramallah	\$440,000
Tulkarm	\$10,000
Total	\$608,347

Sub-Sectors of to Private Social Services Damage



Health

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$89,300
Hebron	
Jenin & Tubas	\$1,600
Nablus & Salfit	
Qalqilya	
Ramallah	\$40,000
Tulkarm	\$10,000
Total	\$140,900

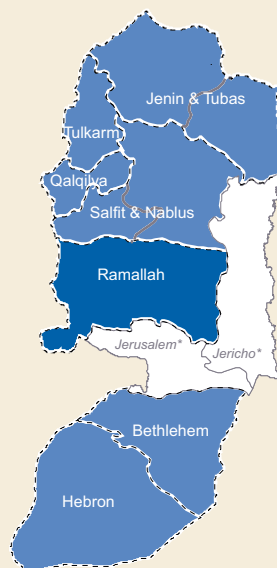


Education

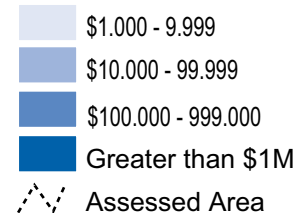
Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$67,447
Hebron	
Jenin & Tubas	
Nablus & Salfit	
Qalqilya	
Ramallah	\$400,000
Tulkarm	
Total	\$467,447

"Total Estimate of Physical/ Institutional Damage to Non-Government Organisations"

West Bank March-April 2002



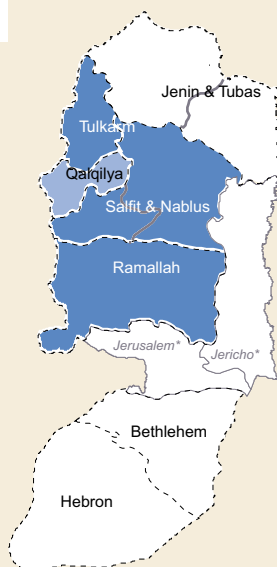
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Note:
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Map produced by oPt-HIC/UNSCO, base map supported by MoPIC;
Date- 28 May 2002;
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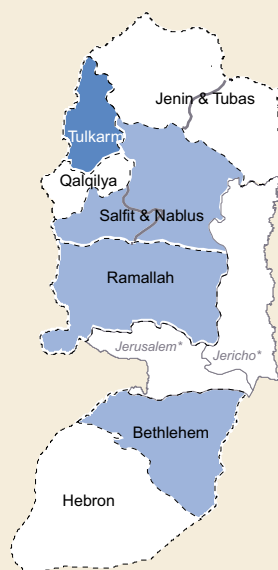
Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$684,019
Hebron	\$271,950
Jenin & Tubas	\$602,727
Nablus & Salfit	\$293,745
Qalqiliya	\$10,520
Ramallah	\$1,993,257
Tulkarm	\$639,314
Total	\$4,495,532

Sub-Sectors of NGO Damage



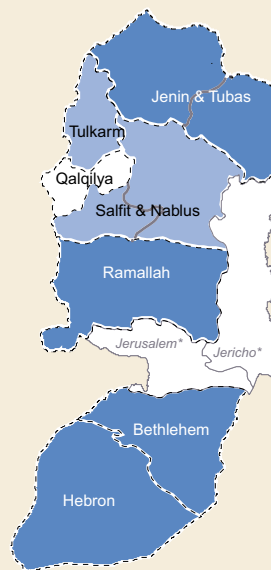
Health

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	
Hebron	
Jenin & Tubas	
Nablus & Salfit	\$204,216
Qalqiliya	\$10,520
Ramallah	\$665,472
Tulkarm	\$443,000
Total	\$1,323,208



Education

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$536,609
Hebron	
Jenin & Tubas	
Nablus & Salfit	\$11,510
Qalqiliya	
Ramallah	\$736,445
Tulkarm	\$148,500
Total	\$1,433,064

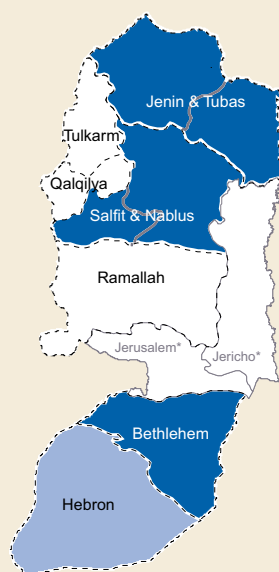


Others

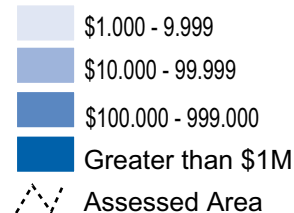
Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$147,410
Hebron	\$271,950
Jenin & Tubas	\$602,727
Nablus & Salfit	\$78,019
Qalqiliya	
Ramallah	\$591,340
Tulkarm	\$47,814
Total	\$1,739,260

"Total Estimate of Physical/ Institutional Damage to Cultural Heritage"

West Bank March-May 2002



Legend

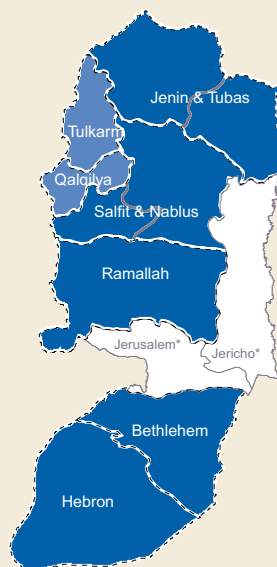


Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$3,813,855
Hebron	\$39,600
Jenin & Tubas	\$1,311,000
Nablus & Salfit	\$47,156,570
Qalqiliya	
Ramallah	
Tulkarm	
Total	\$52,321,025

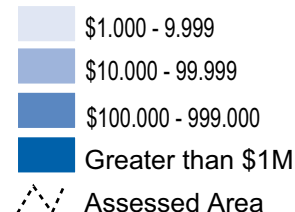
Note:
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 Map produced by oPt-HIC/UNSCO, base map supported by MoPIC;
 Date- 28 May 2002;
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"Total Estimate of Physical/ Institutional Damage to Private Housing"

West Bank March-May 2002



Legend

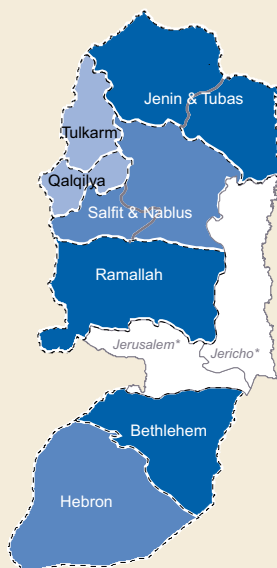


Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$2,148,000
Hebron	\$2,070,830
Jenin & Tubas	\$41,704,000
Nablus & Salfit	\$11,907,230
Qalqiliya	\$528,350
Ramallah	\$4,400,000
Tulkarm	\$250,000
Total	\$63,008,410

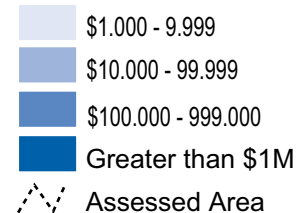
Note:
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 Map produced by oPt-HIC/UNSCO, base map supported by MoPIC;
 Date- 28 May 2002;
 Data extracted from the LACC/Donor Support Group final report, based on reports of the Regional Damage Assessment teams conducted from March-May 2002.

"Total Estimate of Physical/ Institutional Damage to Cars"

West Bank March-May 2002



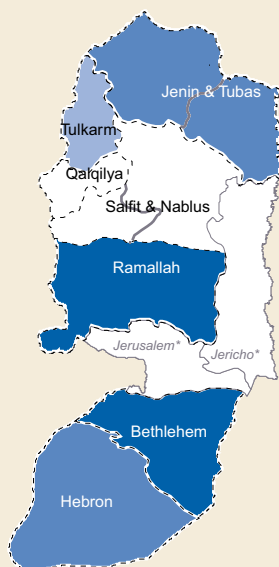
Legend



Note:
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Map produced by oPt-HIC/UNSCO, base map supported by MoPIC;
Date- 28 May 2002;
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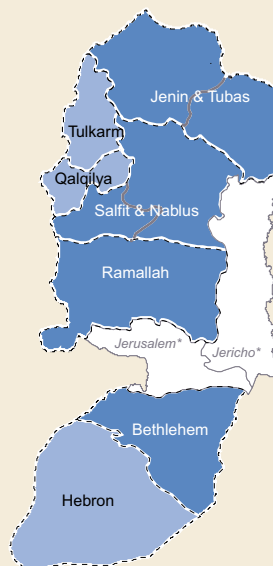
Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$2,631,000
Hebron	\$210,000
Jenin & Tubas	\$1,114,000
Nablus & Salfit	\$180,000
Qalqilya	\$69,830
Ramallah	\$4,180,000
Tulkarm	\$95,000
Total	\$8,479,830

Sub-Sectors of Car Damage



Private

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$2,400,000
Hebron	\$200,000
Jenin & Tubas	\$940,000
Nablus & Salfit	
Qalqilya	
Ramallah	\$3,732,000
Tulkarm	\$60,000
Total	\$7,332,000



Public

Assessment Area	Total
Bethlehem	\$231,000
Hebron	\$10,000
Jenin & Tubas	\$174,000
Nablus & Salfit	\$180,000
Qalqilya	\$69,830
Ramallah	\$448,000
Tulkarm	\$35,000
Total	\$1,147,830